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U. S. Department of Agriculture

BETTER HOME GARDENING

**Daniels Guide to the
Best Hardy Plants
For The Northwest
And Their Culture.**

Compliments of

**THE DANIELS NURSERY
LONG LAKE, MINN.**

DIFFERENT ?

YES—This year we present you with a booklet "Better Home Gardening", instead of our regular type of catalog.

In the interest of war economy we have reduced type sizes in many cases, resulting in substantial paper savings. We omitted many variety descriptions and devoted a large portion of our space to information truly helpful to the home gardener.

Health, relaxation and exercise are now war responsibilities. How better can Mr. Average Home Owner fulfill these responsibilities than by enjoying, relaxing in, and working in his own back yard.

It is our sincere hope that the information given herewith will make "BETTER HOME GARDENING" a truly useful guide for your garden activities as well as for your selection of **Better Nursery Plants**.

AND VALUABLE, TOO!

A life time of study and work and growing plants—of teaching horticulture—of solving our own gardening problems as well, as those of thousands of customers, has given us an excellent understanding of what makes the horticultural "wheels go round" and how to "keep them greased". Here in "BETTER HOME GARDENING" we have endeavored to present in "boiled down" condensed form the "When and How" of the most common horticultural practices and problems.

We trust that it will help to make your gardening activities more intelligently enjoyable and successful. It is our earnest hope that you will read it all, even the small print, (for that is where you'll find the most "meat") and that you will file it away to aid in solving your future problems as they arise.

For More Than A Quarter Of A Century

"WAY BACK WHEN" — 1914 our nursery was established here at Long Lake by Mr. Daniels. Since then it has been continuously under his management.

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE whether for a single plant or for a complete landscape development.

WE OFFER YOU--

NURSERY STOCK—The product of our 90 acres of fertile Minnetonka soils, stock possessing those rare qualities possible only when produced by plantsmen skilled through years of experience.

EQUIPMENT —9 trucks and cars, 2 big power sprayers, tree movers and all machinery and equipment necessary to the economical conduct of our landscape services.

PERSONNEL—A staff ("white collar" and field)—executive—design—foremen—gardeners— that can't be beaten,—loyal, courteous and trained to keep the welfare of the client uppermost in mind at all times.

ACCOMPLISHMENT—28 years of successful operation. A record of outstanding landscape developments, large and small. Thousands of satisfied customers throughout the northwest.

PERSONALITY FACTOR— The Daniels Nursery is controlled and operated exclusively by Franc P. Daniels. These facts about him will explain in part the widespread customer confidence in our nursery.

31 years of Horticultural work.

28 years operating The Daniels Nursery at Long Lake.

23 years, lecturer on Horticultural subjects at The Minnesota School of Agriculture.

14 years President Minnetonka Fruit Growers Association.

3 years President Hennepin County Agricultural Society.

2 years President Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

A Satisfied Customer Policy which pledges us to place the interest of our customers above everything else. If you order one plant or a complete landscape development we will see that you receive the fullest possible satisfaction.

Designs For Better Living On Your Home Grounds

Truly beautiful landscaping is not created by hastily buying a few shrubs and trees and placing them just "anywhere". Every plant should be chosen for its particular suitability to location and purpose, and every part of the planting should so "tie into" and blend with each other part that, as years go on, the effect is one of a useful, harmonious picture with something of outstanding beauty and interest for every month of the year.

We will be glad to consult with you on your own grounds or in our office regarding your planting and other landscape problems, and to work out for you, when needed, suitable and correctly designed landscape plans.



"LET'S PLAY IN OUR OWN BACK YARD!"

We're going to live differently—
and probably better.

We're going to stay home much
more—

We're going to get back to the good
old "pre-fliver" American home days—
And we're going to find them most
enjoyable.

Our week end drives—yes, even our habitual, and often aimless, evening drives are going to be few and far between.

And staying home—we'll be in the yard and on the porch much of the time, seeking relaxation, exercise, beauty and fun and a surcease from our daily problems and the ever present "war bugaboos".

And how better can we do this than by gardening?

So—Let's have a garden—and what a garden it will be.

Close your eyes and visualize this "glamourization" of your home grounds!

An attractive "foundation planting" around the house—

Spreading shade trees cooling house and lawn—

Stately evergreens and shrub groups flanking the front lawn if space permits—

A beautiful and delightfully private outdoor living and play room at the rear of the house,—with shrubs, trees, evergreens and flowers cheerfully and colorfully forming the walls. Possibly there is even a little corner garden of a wisely chosen vegetable assortment.

And in this outdoor sanctuary visualize perhaps—

A simple outdoor grill for picnic fun for the "little tykes" and the "teen-agers" as well as the "grown-ups", relaxing garden furniture, and possibly a dart board, and a croquet set or badminton court if space permits.

Yes, let's go back to the good old American home fun for the "duration" and the odds are two to one that we'll want to hang on to it long after the "duration" is over and safety and security are again accomplished facts.

Franc Daniels

YOU HAVE A DATE AT DANIELS



How to Reach "The Daniels Nursery"

YOU'LL ENJOY A VISIT TO DANIELS

We are only twenty minutes from Minneapolis (just outside the "high rent" district). Follow Wayzata Boulevard (Highway No. 12) to Long Lake, then just one-fourth mile south. Here you'll find acres and acres of the finest nursery stock in Hennepin County,—trees, shrubs, evergreens, perennial, and fruit plants—everything for planting the home grounds.

Daniels Hardy Ornamental Shrubs



"Let's Play in Our Own Back Yard"—and what fun it is in the privacy and beauty of an outdoor living room like the one above. A carefully designed arrangement of Daniels shrubs—trees—evergreens and flowers can quickly and economically achieve this result on your own premises. No lot is too small and none too large for such delightful treatment.

Suggestions for Planting Shrubs

Spade deeply the entire area to be occupied by the shrubs—do not merely dig holes for individual plants.

Shrubs should be spaced according to size they will ultimately reach. Larger types, such as Lilac, 4 to 6 ft. apart; those of medium height, such as Bridal Wreath, 3 to 4 ft. apart and the dwarf growers such as Barberry 2 to 2½ ft. apart. Holes should be large enough to allow full spread of the roots. Set the plant a little deeper than it grew in the nursery row. Fill the hole two-thirds full of rich black soil, being sure that it is well worked around the roots. Fill the remainder of the hole with water and allow it to settle thoroughly before putting in the remainder of the soil. Leave a shallow depression about the shrub rather than mounding the dirt up around it.

Immediately after planting, the shrubs should be pruned back by

removing at least one-third at the end of the branches and thinning out weak or crowding shoots entirely. Manure should never be allowed to come in contact with the roots of plants.



An effective and attractive border of shrubs—screening the porch and outdoor living room from the driveway and highway,—delightfully achieving the desired privacy.

Daniels Ornamental Shrub Prices

USE	12-18"	18-24"	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'
DANIELS					
SHRUBS					
FREELY					
FOR					
FOUNDATION					
PLANTINGS,					
CORNER					
PLANTINGS,					
SCREENS,					
BACKGROUNDS,					
AND					
INFORMAL					
BORDERS.					
"NEVER					
A DULL					
MOMENT"					
IN THE					
OUTDOOR					
LIVING					
ROOM					
WITH					
A FULL					
AND					
JUDICIOUS					
SELECTION					
OF					
DANIELS					
HARDY					
SHRUBS.					
Almond, Flowering		.75	1.00		
Arrowwood		.50	.75		
Barberry, Japanese	.25	.35	.50		
Red Leaved and Columnberry	.50	.75	1.00		
Black Haw		.50	.75		
Buckthorn, Common		.35	.50	.75	
Franguea		.50	.75	1.00	
Buddleia, 2 yr. No. 1.—50c.					
Button Bush		.50	.75		
Caragana, Arborescens		.50	.75	1.00	
Pygmaea		.50			
Cherry, Cistena		.75	1.00	1.25	
Nanking		.75	1.00	1.25	
Sand		.50	.75		
Coral Berry	.35	.50	.75		
Cotoneaster, Acutifolia	.35	.50	.75		
Cranberry, High Bush		.50	.75	1.00	
Currant, Alpine	.35	.50	.75		
Yellow flowering		.50	.75	1.00	
Dogwood Golden and Gray Bark		.50	.75	1.00	
Red Twig		.50	.75	1.00	
Variegated		.50	.75	1.00	
Elder, Black Berried and Cut Leaved		.50	.75	1.00	
Golden		.50	.75	1.00	
Red Berried		.50	.75		
Euonymus, Burning Bush		.60	.85	1.00	
Winged Burning Bush	.75	1.50	1.75		
Honeysuckle, Morrow's and Tartarian	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow and Pee Gee	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Hawthorne		1.00	1.25	2.00	
Juneberry	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Lilac, Common purple and white	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Persian, Rothmagensis and Villosa	.40	.60	.85	1.00	
French Hybrid Varieties	.75	1.00	1.25	1.75	
Maple, Tartian		.50	.75	1.00	
Matrimony Vine		.35	.50		
Mock Orange, Coronarius	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Golden	.75	1.00			
Grandiflora	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Lemoines	.40	.50	.75		
Virginal	.50	.60	.75	1.00	
Olive, Russian		.50	.75	1.00	
Plum, Double Flowering	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Newport			.75	1.00	
Privet, Lodense	.50	.75			
Snowberry, White	.35	.50	.75		
Spirea, Anthony Waterer	.35	.50			
Arguta, Ash Leaved & Billardi	.35	.50	.75		
Bridal Wreath	.25	.40	.60	.85	
Frobeli	.35	.50	.75		
Golden Leaved and Ninebark	.35	.50	.75	1.00	
Ninebark Nana		.50	.75	1.00	
Sumac, Cut Leaved	.35	.50	.75		
Smooth Leaved		.40	.60		
Tamarix		.50	.75	1.00	
Wayfaring Tree		.75	1.00	1.25	
Weigelia		.40	.60	.85	1.00

FRENCH LILACS

Considered by many to be the finest of the flowering shrubs.

Belle de Nancy—Double, rose-lilac.

Chas. Joly—Double, dark purple.

Chas. X—Single, reddish-lilac.

Glorie de Moulens—Single, pink to lilac.

Mme. Chas. Perier—Double, white.

Marie Le Gray—Single, white.

Pres. Grevy—Double, clear soft blue.

HELPFUL HINTS IN THE SELECTION OF SHRUBS

The selection of shrubs for a planting is an important matter and deserves careful consideration. The ultimate height and spread of each plant should be understood before it is placed on the plan or planted. It's adaptability to sun and shade should also be considered. Judicious use of plants of outstanding color will liven the landscape, as will brightly colored bark and clinging berries in the winter time. Season and color of flowers must also be given well deserved attention to be sure that the finished planting will have proper color harmonies and continuity of bloom. It is our hope that the following suggestions will be of help to the home gardener in making correct choice and placing of his shrubs.

BERRIED SHRUBS FOR BIRDS AND BEAUTY

Arrowwood
Barberry
Blackhaw
Buckthorn in variety
Coral Berry
Cotoneaster
High Bush Cranberry
Yellow Flowering Currant
Dogwood in variety
Elder in variety
Euonymus—Wahoo
Euonymus—Winged Wahoo
Honeysuckle in variety
Juneberry
Matrimony Vine
Nanking Cherry
Roses in variety
Sand Cherry
Snowberry
Spirea—Golden
Sumac—in variety
Wayfaring Tree

Informality and Formality Combined In a Charming Outdoor Retreat

Our Common Shrubs Grouped According to Ultimate Height

SHRUBS THAT REACH AN ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF 8 FEET AND UP

Arrowwood
Blackhaw
Buckthorn, Common
Caragana
Nanking Cherry
High Bush Cranberry
Tartarian Honeysuckle
Purple Lilac
White Lilac
Villosa Lilac
Mock Orange, Grandiflora
Russian Olive
Newport Plum
Golden Spirea
Spirea, Ninebark
Staghorn Sumac
Wayfaring Tree

SHRUBS THAT REACH AN ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF 5-8 FEET

Frangula Buckthorn
Buddieia
Cistena Cherry
Dogwood in variety
Cotoneaster Acontifolia
Yellow Flowering Currant
Elder in variety
Winged Euonymus
(Wahoo)
Common Euonymus
(Wahoo)
Morrow's Honeysuckle
Juneberry
Persian Lilac
French Lilac
Double Flowering Plum
Spirea Ninebark Nana
Mock Orange, Virginal
Spirea, Van Houtte
Tamarix
Weigelia

SHRUBS THAT REACH AN ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF 2-3 FEET

Barberry in variety
Caragana, pygmaea
Alpine Currant
Matrimony Vine
Lodense Privet
Spirea, Anthony Waterer
Spirea, Froebel

SHRUBS THAT REACH AN ULTIMATE HEIGHT OF 3-5 FEET

Pink Almond
Sand Cherry
Coralberry
Hydrangea, Pee Gee
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow
Roses in variety
Golden Mock Orange
Lemoines Mock Orange
Spirea, Arguta
Spirea, Billardi
Spirea, Sorbifolia
Snowberry

SHRUBS OF OUTSTANDING FOLIAGE COLOR DURING THE GROWING SEASON

Red leaf Barberry
Cistena Cherry
Variegated Dogwood
Golden Elder
Golden Mock Orange
Newport Plum
Russian Olive
Tamarix
Golden Spirea

SHRUBS THAT ENDURE MORE OR LESS SHADE

Arrowwood
Frangula Buckthorn
Dogwoods in variety
Japanese Barberry
Coral Berry
High Bush Cranberry
Elder Berry
Honeysuckle in variety
Hydrangea Hills of Snow
Mock Oranges in variety
Snowberry
Wayfaring Tree

HOW TO PRUNE SHRUBS

Shrubs so pruned that they are composed of moderately young vigorous growth are the most attractive. Larger and more beautiful flowers—larger berries—brighter bark—as well as greater beauty of form and foliage, all these will be the reward of he who gives his shrubs the little pruning they need.

In a general way shrub pruning consists of keeping the old wood cut out and the new growth so thinned that the plant will have proper balance and not be crowded.

The correct time to prune depends on the flowering habit of the shrub.

Those that blossom early in the spring or summer are best pruned immediately after flowering, for with them pruning in the dormant period means the removal of the blossom buds. Common examples of this type are the lilacs and Spirea V. H.

Those shrubs whose flowers are borne later in the season on new shoots should be pruned in the dormant period, for with them, vigorous dormant pruning results in large, splendid bloom. This group thrives on rather heavy pruning. Common examples are the Hydrangeas, Roses, Spirea Anthony Waterer, etc.



Daniels Beautiful Roses--The Queen of Flowers

The rose still is No. 1 in the "Hit Parade" of colorful and effective plants. Its fragrant blooms with varying form and color are unsurpassed by other plants. Its desirability both as a cut flower and for garden and landscape effect makes it "tops" among dual-purpose plants. For the gardener who wants the finest blooms and is willing to give his rose garden extra care in preparation, maintenance and winter protection, the Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals will "fill the bill". For accent plants in foundation plantings and shrub borders the "Es-kimo" and "Bush" roses are most suitable. The latter with their shorter and more profuse season of bloom and interesting foliage textures and colors and the former for all season blossom, variety of bloom color, variety of foliage and, in some varieties, interesting hips.

Then for trellises or arbors there is no more delightful, fragrant and colorful covering than the climbing roses. We list below the varieties of each group of roses that we consider the most generally satisfactory.

HYBRID TEA AND PERPETUAL ROSES

Large 2 Yr. No.1, 75c each—3 Yr. No. 1, \$1.00 each
 EDITH NELLIE PERKINS—Orange outside-Pink inside
 E. G. HILL—Red
 ETOILE de HOLLANDE—Red
 FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—White
 JOANNA HILL—Yellow-Bronze shadings in center
 LOS ANGELES—Salmon-pink-Yellow shadings
 MCGREDY'S IVORY—Creamy-white
 MME. JULES BOUCHE—White
 MRS. AARON WARD—Indian yellow
 MRS. CHAS. BELL—Soft Salmon-pink
 RADIANCE,PINK—Rose-pink
 RADIANCE, RED—Rose-red
 ROUGE MALLERIN—Velvety red
 TALISMAN—Scarlet Orange-yellow
 WILLOWMERE—Pink Yellow glow

BUSH ROSES

2-3 feet, 50c each; 3-4 feet, 75c each
 HARRISONS YELLOW—Yellow
 RUBRIFOLIA—Pink-reddish foliage
 HUGONIS—Yellow

THE ESKIMO ROSES

(Rugosa Hybrids)

The Hardest Everbloomers

Large 2 year No. 1. 60c each
 Large 3 year No. 1. 85c each

AGNES—Coppery-yellow
 BELLE POITEVINE—Rose-pink
 C. F. MEYER—Silvery-pink
 DR. ECKENER—Yellow, rose-tinted
 GROOTENDORST—Red
 HANSA—Red
 SIR THOMAS LIPTON—White
 SKYROCKET—Brilliant red

CLIMBING ROSES

Large 2 year No. 1.75c each
 Large 3 year No. 1. \$1.00 each

DOROTHY PERKINS—Pink
 DR.VAN FLEET—Pink
 EXCELSA—Red
 GARDENIA—Yellow
 PAULS SCARLET—Scarlet



Rose Culture

Roses delight in a warm location where they will receive plenty of sunshine. They are at their best when not competing with larger plants for their moisture and light. The Rugosa Hybrids, however, seem to do well under the ordinary competition of other plants in the shrub border.

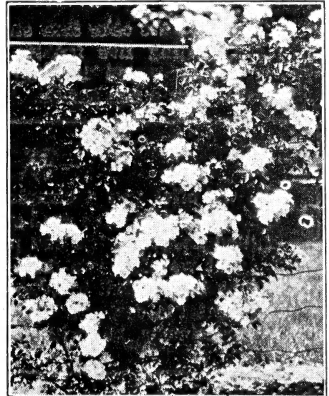
Any effort expended in making the soil rich will be generously rewarded with increase in both size and number of blooms. Roses, especially budded varieties, should be planted considerably deeper than they grew formerly.

At planting they should be pruned back to two or three stems with only four or five buds on each. The entire top should then be mounded up with dirt which should be left there until the buds start to sprout. A mulch of well rotted manure or peat on top of the soil will prove highly beneficial to the plants through the growing season.

In subsequent years the roses, excepting the climbers and the Rugosa Hybrids should be pruned back heavily each spring, cutting out any short or spindly growth, or wood which shows winter injury, leaving each main shoot four to six inches long. Any shoots which come up from below the bud or graft should be cut away as fast as they appear.

Climbing roses should not be pruned back severely. The Rugosas are not headed back as heavily as other bush roses although they should receive enough cutting each year to stimulate vigorous new shoots on which their flowers are borne.

In late fall those bush roses which require protection should have the ground heaped up around the base of the plants 10 to 12 inches high. After freezing the tops are usually tied up with hay or straw and around this is placed a wrapping of weather resisting paper. To protect the climbers they should be laid flat on the ground and covered in a similar manner to the bush roses.



DANIELS GAY, GREEN HARDY VINES

Pleasing Climbers That Screen, Cover and Beautify

Nothing provides a homelike and restful appearance more quickly than a covering of green vines for blank walls, bare fences and arbors. We are particularly fortunate in being able to offer the finest specimen vines we have had for many seasons.

BITTERSWEET — Twining vine — Clusters of crimson and orange berries in fall and winter.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII — Produces masses of large violet-purple flowers.

CLEMATIS — MME. ED. ANDRE — Similar to Jackmanii in growth but flowers rosy-carmine.

CLEMATIS — PANICULATA — Free grower. A profuse bearer of small star-shaped creamy white flowers.

GRAPE — BETA and ALPHA — Hardy as wild grape. Fruit excellent for jelly and wine.

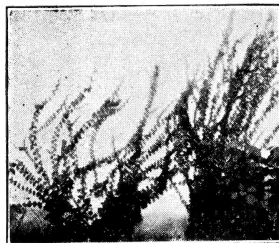
HONEYSUCKLE — SCARLET TRUMPET — Twining vine. Flowers brilliant scarlet with yellow throat. Thrives in shade as well as sun.

IVY — BOSTON — Clings to rough surfaces. Small leaves; Refined grower; Brilliant fall color.

IVY — ENGELMANNI — Clings to rough surfaces. Free grower. Scarlet in fall.

IVY — AMERICAN — Virginia Creeper. Clings with tendrils. Fast growing dense foliage. Fall color as in Engelmanni.

MATRIMONY VINE — Fine ground cover and soil retainer. Large masses of purple flowers succeeded by bright scarlet berries. Fruit remains on vine until late winter.



VINE PRICES

	2 yr.	3 yr.
Bittersweet	.50	.75
Clematis, Jackmanii (potted)	\$1.00 each	--
Clematis, Mme. Ed. Andre (potted)	\$1.00 each	--
Clematis, Paniculata	.75	1.00
Grape, Beta	.35	.50
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet	.50	.75
Ivy, Boston	.60	.75
Ivy, Engelmann's	.50	.75
Ivy, American (Virginia Creeper)	.35	.50
Matrimony Vine	.35	.50

DANNY SAYS:—



Don't be caught "asleep at the switch." Right now our prices on nursery stock and labor are practically the same as last year and we're well equipped with trucks and tires for normal operation. All of our costs are mounting, and labor, materials and "transportation ability" are getting scarce and increasing in cost. This fall and in the future landscape work is certain to be increasingly higher and "ability to perform" will be more difficult. Moral—Do it NOW!

Daniels Hedging Shrubs — Living, Lasting Fences

The proper use of hedges adds immeasurably to the attractiveness of one's home grounds. They will effectively mark a boundary line, serve, as a screen or furnish a pleasing background for an informal planting. If we treat the garden as a logical extension of the house, the walls form a chief link between the two elements. Here as in everything else, a sense of fitness must be observed.

Very often home grounds that seem utterly wasted when open take on a new character and charm when enclosed. Indeed the hedge wall introduces values beyond those of protecting and screening.

In this group we offer fine, strong plants, suitable for starting live fences. These are well grown, strong rooted hedging size specimens which will give quick results.

PRICES PER 100 ON DANIELS HEDGING SHRUBS

25 or more at the 100 price

	12-18 inches	18-24 inches	2-3 feet	3-4 feet
Barberry, Japanese	\$20.00	\$25.00		
Buckthorn	12.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	
Caragana	12.00	15.00	20.00	
Cotoneaster	15.00	20.00	35.00	
Currant, Alpine*	20 00	27.50		
Hansa Rose	40.00	45.00		
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	12.00	15.00	20.00	
Lilac, Common Purple	20.00	25.00	35.00	
Spirea, Bridal Wreath	15.00	20.00	30.00	

*Currant, Alpine, 10-12 inch, \$15.00 per hundred.

We Invite Your Patronage

We offer you a complete assortment of nursery stock, both fruits and ornamentals, a stock as perfect as good soils, good culture, careful digging and handling in the hands of skilled horticulturists can produce.

But we offer you more than that. We offer you "Customer Consciousness" — which means briefly that in every transaction, small or large, we are interested primarily in seeing that the customer receives 100 per cent satisfaction, not only with the plants as splendid specimens, but with the growth, performance and production that they will give you.

DANIELS HARDY PERENNIALS



We wish you could see our perennial gardens. Here are plants with which to paint your Spring, Summer and Autumn flower pictures. They add the variety to your landscape picture that makes it interesting at all seasons. Perennials are unquestionably the "finishing touches" to the planting whether it be an informal border or a formally laid out garden. Our plants are extremely strong—field grown stock, produced on specially prepared soils abounding in humus and plant food. Under these conditions we have developed exceptionally fibrous roots and strong crowns and tops,—plants far surpassing in strength and vitality these ordinarily offered for sale. Daniels Perennial Plants are preferred by all who have seen or used them.

Perennial prices (except as noted below)

25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100

ACHILLEA—Eupatorium—3-4 ft. Brilliant Yellow

—Millefolium roseum—18 in. Rose flowers. June to Sept.

—The Pearl—18 in. White flowers. June-Sept.

ACONITUM—Spark's Variety. 3 ft. Deep Blue. July-Aug. 35c

ALYSSUM—Argenteum—15 in. Yellow flowers. June to Aug.

—Saxatile compactum—12 in. Yellow flowers. May-June.

ANCHUSA—Italica Alkanet-Dropmore. 4-5 ft. Brilliant Blue. June-August.

—Myosidiflora—12 in. Blue flowers resembling Forget-me-nots. May-June.

ANTHEMIS—Tinctoria (Kelway's) 15 in. Golden yellow. All summer.

AQUILEGIA—Corulea—Long spurred-Lovely Blue flowers.

—Chrysanth-Beautiful yellow flowers—blooms 2 months.

—Chrysanth Silver Queen—The best long spurred white.

—Clematiflora—Large flowered-mixed colors.

—Crimson star—Very large with crimson sepals and spurs—white petals.

—Rose queen—Vivid shades of rose-long spurred.

—Orange Scarlet—Very brilliant. One of the choicest.

—Mrs Scott Elliot Hybrids. Many colors—June to August.

ARBIS—Alpine—8 in. Masses of flowers. April and May.

ARTEMESIA—Lactiflora—4 ft. Aromatic—smooth green foliage.

—White flowers—Sept.

—Silver King—4ft. Silver colored stems and foliage. Showy.

CAMPANULA (continued from upper right column)

—Rotundifolia (Harebell) 1½ ft. Slender wiry stems bearing dainty blue bells

June through summer

—Trachelium 4 ft. Spirelike growth light purple drooping flowers. July-Aug.

CENTAUREA—Montana—1½ ft. Large violet-blue flowers July-Sept.

CERASTIUM—Tomentosum—6 in. Carpet of white flowers and silvery green foliage.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—Maximum (Shasta Daisy) 12-15 in. Alaska. White flowers,

yellow centers. July-Sept.

—Bronze Cushion—10-12 in. Rich red bronze changing to lighter shades.

—Red Cushion—Pure fiery red.

—Pink Cushion—Deep orchid pink changing to light orchid with creamy center.

—White Cushion—Snow white flowers slightly yellow center.

—Yellow Cushion—Pure golden yellow, very brilliant.

CLEMATIS—Integrifolia corulea. 24 in. Porcelain blue hyacinth like flowers. June-

August.

—Reeta—3 ft. Fragrant pure white flowers—showy. June-July.

CONVALLARIA—Majalis—Lily of the Valley—White dainty, bell shaped flowers. May-

June.

COREOPSIS—Lanceolata Grandiflora. 2 ft. Bright Yellow Flowers—Blooms all summer

—Sunburst—similar to above but intensely double. Very showy.

CREeping JENNY—Glossy green leaves yellow flowers. Ground cover.

DELPHINIUM

—Belladonna—Light sky-blue. Very free blooming. June to October.

—Bellamosa—A dark blue strain of the Belladonna.

—Chinesee—Dwarf variety. Dark blue flowers. Feathery foliage.

—Pacific Giant Hybrids—The very latest and finest of all delphiniums. Colors

range from pale blue and white to deep indigo and royal purple with many

pastel tones of mauve, pink and lavender blendings, in both single and double

forms

DIANTHUS—Barbatus—Sweet William—18 in.

Great masses of vari-colored blossoms.

—Scarlet Beauty—Crimson flowers—very

striking—May-June

—Loveliness—Lavender-pink—sweet scented.

—May-June.

—Deltoides brilliant (Maiden Pink) Dwarf

plant—crimson flowers—May-June.

—Plumarius—Clove Pink—Sweet clove-

scented dainty flowers. June-August.

—Winter—very lovely—pink flowers.

—Spring beauty—Improved variety of

Clove Pink—early blooms all summer. 40c.

DICENTRA—Eximia (Plumy bleeding heart)

Dwarf plant. Blooms all summer. 40c.

—Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart) Old fashion-

ed. Should be in every garden. May-June.

35c

DICTAMNUS—(Gas Plant) Fraxinella caucas-

icus. Showy border perennial 2½ ft. in

height. Rose-pink flowers. July-July.

DIGITALIS—Giant Shirley Hybrids. 3 ft. flower

spikes covered with bell shaped blossoms. Colors from white and shell pink to



HARDY ASTERS

AMELLUS—Rosea—Long graceful sprays of rose-lavender. August.

CLIMAX—5 ft. Large showy spikes of light Lavender-blue.

flowers—August-October

FRIKARTI—Wonder of Stafa—2½-3 ft. Lavender Blue flowers

June to Nov.

MAUVE CUSHION—Cushion like plant 2½ ft. across, 8' tall

mauve flowers. Late.

BAPTISIA—Australis—2 ft. Dark Blue pea-shaped flowers.

June.

BOLTONIA—Latisquama—4-5 ft. Masses of lavender-pink

flowers—Aug-Sept.

CAMPANULA—Carpatia—8 in. Compact tufts of clear blue

blossoms. June-Oct.

—Glomerata—18 in. Close heads of deep blue. Excellent.

June-July.

—Media (Canterbury Bells) 2-3 ft. in separate colors of

Blue, Pink, White, Rose.

—Persicifolia—2-3 ft. Large cup-shaped Blue flowers.

June-July.

—Persicifolia Alba—same as above but in white.



Hybrid Delphinium

deep rose, dotted crimson or chocolate.

We have separate colors in these striking

flowers in Chrome Yellow, White, Purple, Rose

and Pink, and a few in salmon color.

ECHINOPS—Ritro, Globe thistle. 3-4 ft.

Thistlelike plants with globular shaped

metallic blue flowers.

ERIGERON—Double beauty—4 ft. Large hand-

some blue flowers. Fine cutting. June-July

EUONYMUS—Radicans—trailing evergreen—

Fine ground cover. Lavender flowers.

FUNKIA—Coerulea lanceolata—15 in. Lilac

blue flowers. July-August. Wide green leaves.

—Subcordata Grandiflora—Very large pure

white flowers—Aug.-Sept. 50c

—Lancifolia—12 in. Long narrow leaves,

dull green, produced in abundance. Lilac

blue flowers July and August. Excellent

shady plant.

GAILLARDIA—Grandiflora—Tangerine. 2 ft.

Gay blooms with reddish centers and deep

yellow petals blooms all summer and fall.

GY SOPHILA—Bristol Fairy—2 ft. Excellent

for cutting. All summer bloom. 50c



The home where flowers live is always more delightful to children and grown folks. Hardy flowers are easy to grow and their beauty increases yearly

- CYNOPHILA**—Repens—6 in. beautiful trailing plant, clouds of small white and pink flowers.
HEMOROCALLIS—Flava—Yellow day lily. Yellow trumpet shaped flowers produced in profusion.
HELIUM—Riverton (Gem. 4 ft. Old gold suffused with bright terra-cotta changing to red. August to Oct.
HEUCHERA—Sanguinea (Coral Bells) 6 in. Graceful slender stalks, bearing small, bell shaped coral-red flowers. July-Sept.
HIBISCUS—4-5 ft. Quick growing. Bears quantities of large pink flowers.

HOLLYHOCK—Allegheny Mixed—All colors. July-Aug.
 —Double flowering. Yellow. Red. Rose. White.

IBERIS—Hardy Candytuft. 8 in. Large heads of white flowers. May-June.

BEARDED IRIS

- AIRY DREAM**—36"—ruffled Orchid-pink.
 —**ANNE MARIE CAYEUX**—36"—Rose and lavender.
 —**AUTUMN HAZE**—30"—Deep violet. Very large.
 —**AUTUMN QUEEN**—18"—Snow white Everblooming.
 —**BLACK WINGS**—30"—Finest of the Black Iris.
 —**BROWN BETTY**—43"—Changeable silk effect.
 —**CAPRICE**—30"—Large yellow
 —**CEPAVO**—42"—Red bi-color. color. Large.
 —**DOROTHY DIETZ**—36"—White and blue.
 —**EL CAPITAN**—40"—Fragrant. Mammoth. Violet color.
 —**ETHELWYN DUNBAR**—38"—Pink toned. Huge.
 —**EUPHONY**—36"—Copper blend. Veined.
 —**EVOLUTION**—36"—Burnished copper and blue.
 —**GERTRUDE**—36"—Dark purple. Early free bloomer.
 —**GOLD IMPERIAL**—20"—Clear chrome-yellow.
 —**GRACE STURTEVANT**—36"—Velvety brown.
 —**JEAN CAYEUX**—36"—Coffee Brown—Most distinctive. 50c.
 —**JEAN SIRT**—15"—Yellow. Everblooming.
 —**KING MIDAS**—36"—Golden Brown. 50c.
 —**KING TUT**—34"—Fiery red toned. 50c.
 —**KLAMATH**—40"—Huge bronze purple. Fragrant.
 —**KOCHII**—20"—Wild type. Bright purple.
 —**LENT A. WILLIAMSON**—36"—Campanula violet and royal purple.
 —**LIBERTY BELL**—30"—Snow white. Red toned edging.
 —**LORD OF JUNE**—40"—Fragrant. Clear blue. Very large.
 —**MADAM CHEREAU**—36"—White. Feather-stitched edge in blue.
 —**MARY GEDDES**—40"—Salmon overlaid red.
 —**MIDWEST PRIDE**—36"—Rich amethyst. Large.
 —**MOTIP**—2"—Pansy purple. Velvety texture.
 —**MRS. V. WEST**—40"—Fragrant. Brownish red and crimson.
 —**NENE**—38"—Huge. Soft lilac and old rose.
 —**PALLIDA DALMATICA**—40"—Silver blue. Fragrant.
 —**PINK OPAL**—48"—One of the best pinks.
 —**PLUE DE OP**—41"—Deep, clear yellow.
 —**RED RADIENCE**—32"—Glowing red. Very rich. 50c.
 —**ROSE PET**—1"—8"—Fragrant. Rose petal pink.
 —**RUBED**—8"—Colossal size. Red. 50c.
 —**SHERWIN WRIGHT**—30"—Golden yellow-clear.
 —**SUNTAN**—40"—Glistening gold and rich brown.
 —**SUSAN BLISS**—40"—Orchid-pink. Good bloomer.



- THURATUS**—34"—Blackish purple. Very dark.
 —**WAMBLISKA**—36"—Cool white.

JAPANESE IRIS

MOMIJI-NO-TAKI—40"—Early large flowering. Reddish purple. Golden center.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Considered the most elegant of all the Iris. Easy culture and prodigious bloomers. Grow on long, thin, tubular stems, have long grasslike foliage and are excellent for cut flowers. Deep Blue.

EARLY DWARF IRIS

—**SAMBO**—Dark violet blue.

—**FAIRY**—Soft sky blue.

—**GOLDEN**—Deep smooth yellow.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Sweet Pea. Entirely hardy. July-Aug-Sept.

LILIES

—**ELEGANS**—Rich dark coppery red.

—**REGAL**—Entirely hardy. White streaked with coral-pink. Perfumed.

—**TENUFOLIUM**—(Coral Lily) Small mid-summer lily of orange red.

—**TIGER**—Handsome lily, showy brilliant orange colored blossoms. Spotted.

LINUM—Flax—Flavum. 12 in. Transparent yellow blossoms.

—**Perenne**—Pale blue flowers on graceful stems.

LITHOSPERMUM—Low growing woody perennial. Prostrate. Beautiful blue. July-Aug.

LUPINUS—Russell Hybrids. Extraordinary colors and size. June-July.

LYCHNIS—Maltese Cross—2½ ft. Scarlet flowers. June July.

LYTHRUM—Roseum—3 ft. Rose purple spikes—all summer.

MERTENSIA—Virginia Blue Bells—12 in. Early. Blue flowers fading pink.

MONARDA—Bergamot. 3 ft. Sweet scented foliage. Red flowers.

MYOSOTIS—Forget-me-not. 6 in. Dainty blue flowers. May-Sept.

NEPETA MUSSINI—15 in. Lavender flowers. Trailing habit.

ONOTHERA—Evening Primrose—12 in. Golden Yellow Flowers. July-Oct.

PACHYSANDRA—Japanese Spurge. 9 in. Lustrous leathery green foliage. May-June.

PAPAYER—Iceland Poppy. 10 in. Dainty yellow and white blossoms. June-July.

—**Oriental Poppy**—Orange Scarlet and Red. August.

PENTSTEMON—Beard Tongue. 3 ft. Gloxinialike scarlet flowers. June-July.

PEONY

—**BARONESS SCHROEDER**—9-0 White Shadings of flesh. Late.

—**COURONNE d'OR**—8-1—White. Golden stamens. Very late.

—**EDULIS SUPERBA**—7-6—Mauve pink. Very early.

—**FLIX CROUSSE**—8-4—Rose-red. Late. 75c.

—**FESTIVA MAXIMA**—9-3—White. Flaked crimson. Early.

—**LA TULIPE**—7-5—Lilac white. Red markings. Mid-season.

—**MADAME de VERNVILLE**—7-9—White touched with Red. Early. 75c.

—**MARTHA BULLOCK**—9-1—Rose Pink. Fragrant. Mid-season.

—**MONS JULES ELIE**—9-2—Fine Pink. Large. Early.

—**OFFICINALIS RUBRA FLORAPLENO**—8-6—Vivid crimson—Very early. 75c.

(Perennials Concluded on Page 27.)

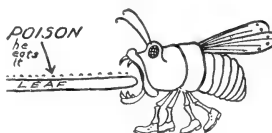


Formality gives to the outdoor living room a touch of stateliness. Here we may find peace and contentment in the harmony of green things growing—and the flowers of summer and spring.

DANIELS "TROUBLE" PAGE

Please feel free to consult us any time regarding your garden troubles

Insect and Disease Control

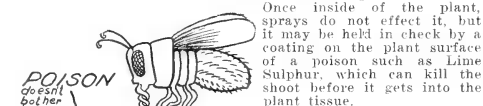


Biting Insect

Insects are commonly divided into groups—the biting and the sucking. The former are equipped with biting mouth parts with which they chew off and consume parts of the plant tissue. Whenever one sees holes being eaten in the leaves, or the leaves disappearing as the insect works, he can be sure that it is the biting type of insect that is doing the damage. To control it a poison such as Arsenate of Lead is dusted or sprayed onto the leaf surface, so that the insect, as he continues his feeding, will devour the poison along with the plant tissue.

Sucking insects, on the other hand, do not devour any plant tissue but by means of an elongated mouth part, or proboscis, pierce the leaf or stem and suck out the juices from the inside in much the same manner that the mosquito feeds. Arsenate of Lead or similar stomach poisons have no effect upon the sucking type. They must be controlled by using a spray or dusting material which kills by coming in contact with the body. Some form of tobacco spray (Nicotine Sulphate) is generally used.

Of the various groups of plant diseases only one, the Fungus Disease, is effectively controlled directly by spraying. This type of disease spreads by means of a small single-celled part called a spore. The spores float through the air, light on the host plant and under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture "spout," sending out a minute "shoot" which grows along the surface of the plant, until it finds an opening through which it gains admission.



Sucking Insect

SUCKING INSECTS in general. Spray with Nicotine Sulphate. (See page 20)

BITING INSECTS in general. Spray (or dust) with Arsenate of Lead. (See page 20)

FUNGUS DISEASE in general. Spray with Lime Sulphur for most fruit plant diseases. (See page 20) and with Bordeaux Mixture (Spray or dust) or Sulphur dust for most annual and perennial flower plants diseases.

INSECTS AND DISEASES AFFECTING FRUIT PLANTS. See complete spray program on pages 20 and 23.

SCALE INSECTS. On deciduous woody plants use dormant Lime Sulphur spray (See page 20). On evergreens (notably for Pine Leaf Scale) spray Lime Sulphur, 1 part to 25 parts of water, just before the buds break in the spring.

RED SPIDER. Dust with a fine dusting sulphur at the hottest part of warm, quiet days.

LEAF HOPPERS. A thorough spraying of Bordeaux mixture will usually eliminate them within two or three days after its application.

CUTWORMS. Use poison bran mash consisting of bran, 1 quart; Paris Green, 1 teaspoonful; molasses, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup; and enough water to moisten. A small quantity of this mixture should be placed near each plant, or it may be broadcast around the plants. Apply late in the evening after sundown.

CUCUMBER BEETLE. Dust the plants with a mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate to 20 lbs. of gypsum or land plaster. Apply as soon as the plants are up and dust often enough to keep the leaves covered.

GRUBWORMS, NIGHT CRAWLERS and OTHER

EARTH WORMS. Sprinkle solution of 2 oz. Mercuric Chloride to 50 gallons of water on 1000 square feet of space—or scatter 5 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead mixed in 25 lbs. of dry carrier (as sand). Water well.

ANTS. Squirt Carbon Bisulphide into the holes with an oil can. Highly explosive. Keep away from fire. Use plenty!

BROWN PACH ON LAWN. Dust with certain chemicals—better ask us.

OTHER TROUBLES

CRAB GRASS. The worst lawn pest. Heavy fertilization of lawn in early spring and late August is probably the best starting point. Raking and cutting (with grass cutter on) plus hand picking also helpful. Leave grass as long as possible through June and early July.

MICE. In late fall mound dirt up around roses, fruit trees, Bolleana Poplars and other potential "victims," or wrap with fine wire screen. Poisoned grain in suitable weather-proof and bird-proof "stations" is very effective and largely used by extensive orchardists.

RABBITS. Shrubs, trees and evergreens may be protected from rabbits by wrapping with paper, burlap or wire screen. Shooting, trapping and snaring are helpful in eliminating rabbits, but we have obtained our surest and cheapest control by gassing them in their burrows with Cyanogas.

NOTE! MOST OF THE MATERIALS SUGGESTED ABOVE ARE DEADLY POISONOUS AND GREAT CARE SHOULD ATTEND THEIR HANDLING AND STORAGE.

DANNY SAYS:



In pest control "let us spray" is our motto. We are splendidly equipped with high pressure power sprayers to furnish adequate tree protection in the Minnetonka district. Let us talk your needs over with you early so that you can avoid the damage to trees and inconvenience to yourself from such cantankerous cankerworm infestations as we have had the past few years.

Daniels Lawn Trees

No outdoor living room is complete without the cool shade of properly placed trees. Then too, they furnish a suitable framing for both close and distant views in landscape and when used for screening effects add a comfortable feeling of privacy. Our hardy Northern grown trees have well developed root systems which insure you quick and certain growth.



SHADE TREES—GROUPED ACCORDING TO CHARACTERISTICS

Tall Trees

Ash
Basswood
Butternut
Elm, American
Catalpa
Hackberry
Horse Chestnut
Maple, Hard
Poplars
Walnut, Black
Willows

Medium Trees

Apples
Elm, Chinese
Locust
Mulberry

Small Trees

Birch, (in variety)
Crabs, Ornamental
Mountain Ash
Plums, fruiting
Plum, Newport

Spring Foliage Color

Crab, Red Silver
Maple, Schwedlers
Plum, Newport

Fall Foliage Color

Ash, Yellow
Birch, Yellow
Maple Hard, red.
Plum, Newport, red

Vertical Accent

Poplar, Bolleana
Poplar, Lombardy

Fastest Growing

Catalpa
Elm, Chinese
Poplars, (in variety)
Willows, (in variety)

Nuts

Butternut
Horse Chestnut
Walnut, Black

Flowering Trees

Apples
Catalpa
Crabs, Flowering
Horse Chestnut
Locust
Mountain Ash
Plums, Fruiting
Plum, Newport
Pussy Willow (pussys)

Fruiting Trees

Apples
Crabs, Flowering
(except Bechtel's)
Hackberry
Mountain Ash
Mulberry
Plums

Weeping Trees

Birch, Cut leaf
Maple, Wier's
Willow, Niobe

PLANT FRUIT TREES FOR PRODUCTIVE BEAUTY

"In the shade of the old apple tree". What nostalgic emotions those words raise in most of us,—and what fun for us and the youngsters to pick real "honest to goodness" apples, plums and pears from our own trees "right in our own back yard".

Do you wish you had room for an orchard with its variety of fruits and length of season in your limited lawn area? Well, you have, if you'll plant our VEST POCKET ORCHARD TREES. From a single one of these marvelous trees of ours you can pick up to 7 or 8 different kinds of apples,—a whole orchard in variety and length of season. Or, if you prefer plums you can have five different varieties—including the all important pollinizer,—from just the one tree. And what a sight they are in blooming and fruiting seasons!

Your planting is not complete without one of each.

DANIELS

TREE PROTECTIVE SERVICE

A good tree is one of the most valuable assets a piece of property can possess. It is a part of one's domain, so treasured, so truly valuable that it's well being must be conscientiously guarded. If you list among your treasures one or more fine trees you will be interested in DANIELS TREE PROTECTIVE SERVICE—the best and safest form of "insurance" you can write for them.

We can serve you efficiently and economically whether it be a matter of LIGHT TRIMMING, HEAVY PRUNING, BRACING, FEEDING, SPRAYING, CAVITY WORK, TREE SURGERY, OR OTHER TREE WORK.



DANNY
SAYS;

A beautiful shade tree is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. According to Joyce Kilmer's beautiful poem, "Only God can make a tree," but we're doing all we can to aid the good work with hundreds of beautiful specimens of all varieties ready for your selection.

SUPER-LOW PRICES

Every year we find a certain percentage of the shade trees we are growing fail to measure up to our high standard for specimen lawn trees. Because of slight crookedness, lack of branch balance or some other imperfection they are graded as "Seconds". As far as vigor and ability to grow and make a good tree is concerned these are as good as any. However, because of these small imperfections we offer them at ridiculously low prices—less than half the usual price. These are ideal trees for screens, woodlots and for establishing a replacement program in groves which are "thinning out".

If interested in larger trees or special selections let us quote you on your requirements. We welcome inspection of these trees before purchase.

15-20797-1000

DANNY SAYS:—

You can't turn the clock back!
Trees can't be planted any earlier than now!
Next season you'll have lost a year!
You'll never be any younger!
Procrastination is not only a thief of time,—but a thief of tree size, growth and effect! And if history repeats itself, procrastination will be a thief of money, as costs are bound to be higher later.
MORAL—PLANT IT NOW!

Daniels Shade Tree Prices

	2-3'	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'	6-8'	8-10'	1 1/2''	2''	2 1/2''	3''
Ash, White and Green	-----	-----	-----	.50	.75	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Basswood	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.25	1.75	2.50	-----	-----	6.00
Birch, White	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.50	3.25	4.25	-----	-----	-----
Birch Cut Leaf Weeping	-----	-----	-----	1.25	1.75	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Butternut	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.25	1.75	2.50	-----	-----	-----
Catalpa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.50	-----
Crab, Bechtel's	.75	1.25	2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crab Dolgo Specimen	-----	-----	1.25	1.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crab Flame	-----	-----	1.50	2.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Crab, Hopa	-----	.75	1.25	1.75	2.50	-----	5.00	-----	-----	-----
Crab, Red Silver	-----	-----	1.50	2.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Elm, Chinese	-----	.25	1.35	.50	.75	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.00
Elm, American*	-----	-----	-----	.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Hackberry	-----	-----	-----	.75	1.00	1.50	2.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Horse Chestnut	-----	1.50	2.00	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Locust, Common	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.50	2.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Locust, Thornless	-----	-----	-----	1.50	2.00	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maple, Schwedler's	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.50	4.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Maple, Silver	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.00	1.50	2.50	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$6.00
Maple Sugar	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.00	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00
Maple Wier's Cut Leaf	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.50	2.50	3.50	-----	-----	-----
Mountain Ash	-----	-----	.75	1.00	1.50	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mulberry, Russian	-----	-----	-----	1.00	2.00	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Poplar, Bolleana	-----	-----	-----	.75	1.00	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.00	-----
Poplar, Lombardy	-----	-----	.35	.50	.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.60	-----
Poplar Norway	-----	-----	-----	.50	.75	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
Walnut, Black	-----	-----	-----	1.25	2.00	3.00	4.00	-----	-----	-----
Willow, Golden	-----	-----	-----	.50	.75	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Willow Laurel Leaf	-----	-----	-----	.50	.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	-----
Willow, Niobe	-----	-----	-----	.75	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	6.00
Willow, Pussy	-----	-----	.75	1.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

*3 1/2 in., \$10.00; 4 in., \$15.00

SPECIALLY PRICED REFORESTATION TREES (our selection)

- 12 Assorted trees— 4 different varieties (our selection)
6-8' (or larger) a \$14.00 value for only \$6.00
8-10' (or larger) a \$21.00 value for only 9.00
1 1/2'' (or larger) a \$32.00 value for only 12.00
- 25 Assorted trees—6 different varieties (our selection)
6-8' (or larger) a \$28.00 value for only \$10.00
8-10' (or larger) a \$42.00 value for only 15.00
1 1/2'' (or larger) a \$64.00 value for only 20.00
- 50 Assorted trees—8 different varieties (our selection)
6-8' (or larger) a \$56.00 value for only \$15.00
8-10' (or larger) a \$84.00 value for only 22.50
1 1/2'' (or larger) a \$128.00 value for only 30.00
(The more you get—the less they cost)

The above collections will be chosen from our "Seconds" in the following varieties Ash-Butternut -Catalpa -Elm -Hackberry -Silver Maple Russian Mulberry-Black Walnut.

These trees are all just as good as our No. 1. trees in every respect excepting for slight bend of the trunk or similar temporary superficial defects in form. They'll make just as good trees as time goes on.



Graceful Weeping Willows Furnish Beautiful Backgrounds and Effective Screens

See Daniels For Comp

TREE FEEDING

Trees suffer more from lack of food than any other cause. A tree may be starving, but the effect may not be discernable to the inexperienced observer, until its health has been definitely impaired. Under-nourishing so weakens the vitality and resistance as to invite disease and insects attacks. Tree feeding may be done at any season of the year when the ground can be worked. July and August are good months as it is at this time that the tree is putting on "diameter growth" and is storing up food for early spring.

SHRUB TRIMMING

The secret of perpetual youth and beauty in most shrubs is proper care in trimming. This work must be done with a thorough knowledge and understanding of the plant's habits of growth which alone can bring about the desired results. Late winter, early spring and mid-summer are the preferred seasons for this work. Why not let our experienced men "recondition" and "rejuvenate" your shrub plantings for you?

LARGE TREES FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

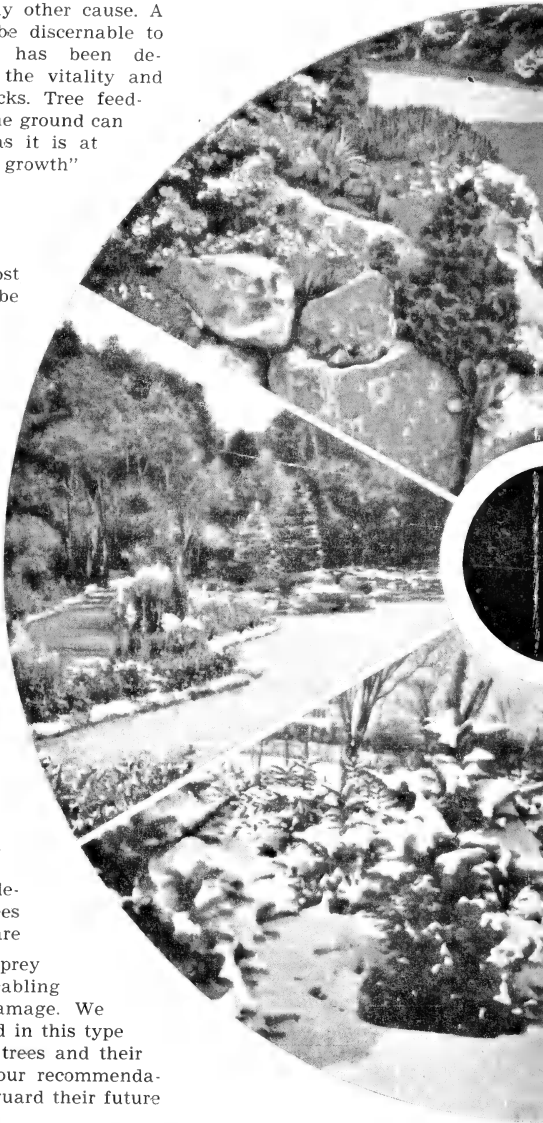
A generation of growth time may be saved by planting large trees. We have splendid facilities for furnishing large trees, both evergreens and deciduous. May we have an appointment to discuss your "larger tree" requirements with you?

LAWN INSURANCE

The health and vigor of your lawn can be maintained only by constant and intelligent attention. Your grass needs a square meal in the spring, just as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Feeding at this time gives your grass a big head start over weeds. A later application in the summer frequently proves equally helpful.

TREE CARE

The future health and beauty of your trees depend much upon the care you give them now. Trees which are in weakened condition because they are underfed or disease are particularly likely to fall prey to nature's destructive force. Pruning, bracing and cabling are the most common weapons against this damage. We have experienced, capable workers who are trained in this type of work. It will be a pleasure to check over your trees and their condition and needs with you, and to give you our recommendations for treatment that may be necessary to safeguard their future welfare.



See Daniels For Depo

ete Landscape Service

LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PLANS

Each garden has its own peculiar need for individual treatment. Objectionable views should be planted out and fine views preserved. Every inch of space must be made to contribute its share of beauty, whether that beauty be the color and form of flowers that harmonize, or the contrasting features of form and foliage.

The garden is really an extension of the rooms of your house, and should be planted to be enjoyed at all seasons of the year. It is with these, and many other details in mind, that we work with you, to achieve for you a design and plan that will bring you increasing joy as time goes on. May we discuss your planting problems with you?

ROCKERIES AND POOLS

Few features can add such a delightful finishing touch to a complete planting development as a properly located and correctly designed and planted rockery. In it one can satisfy his natural longing for a charming bit of nature where rugged rocks, clinging alpine plants, evergreens, and perhaps a quiet pool or flowing rill may all be combined into one of nature's most intriguing beauty spots. A properly constructed and planted rockery is a thing of outstanding individuality, character and beauty.

STONE IN THE GARDEN

Flagging, steps and walls of stone, designed and constructed to harmonize with your home and yard, may add the finishing touch necessary to complete the garden picture. Whether constructed of native limestone, the hard Lannon stone of Wisconsin, or the vari-colored sandstone of Kasota, they will be both utilitarian and beautifying.

TREE SPRAYING

There are two types of spraying—preventative and curative. Preventative includes early work against canker worms, tent caterpillars and other pests. Curative is timely spraying against the scale and scale making insects. We have two large power sprayers, some of the most modern equipment of this type, to take care of spraying of shade trees in the Minnetonka district.

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

Regarding these services and their applicability to your own personal needs we will appreciate an opportunity to talk over your problems with you. We are here to render you an efficient service, not to annoy you with high-pressure salesmanship. We know that our business will grow and prosper only as our customer's best interests are capably served.

ndable Nursery Stock



American Arborvitae

Daniels Beautiful Evergreens

No planting is truly complete without some evergreens. During the winter they form a most attractive part of one's planting, and during the summer their splendid colors and varying forms add a note of interest to even the most elaborate landscape effect.

As specimen trees in front of the home they are perhaps second to none in popularity. Their importance in foundation plantings has increased so rapidly in the last few years that now a foundation planting seems incomplete without them. No other plants can so effectively and completely provide a windbreak or screen for they are there to serve you throughout the winter and summer. Whether in the foundation planting, border planting, screen or windbreak, evergreens give what no other trees can—twelve months of complete service and beauty.

We take the greatest pains in growing our evergreens so that they will give you 100 per cent satisfaction. The trees offered below have been transplanted several times, depending on the size, and the roots pruned in such a manner that a heavy growth of fibrous roots has been developed. When these trees are dug for you, you will get plenty of roots. The prices of the trees given below include the cost of ball and burlap. (B. & B.)

EVERGREENS

Grouped According to Use Characteristics

CREEPERS (Low)

Andorra Juniper
Horizontalis "

NARROW (Pointed)

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae
Red Cedar

MEDIUM LOW

Mugho Pine
Globe Arbor Vitae
Savins Juniper
Canadian Juniper
Golden Canadian Juniper
Pfitzers Juniper

STRIKING COLOR

Andorra Juniper
Golden Canadian Juniper

MEDIUM TALL (Narrow)

American Arbor Vitae
Siberian Arbor Vitae
Red Cedar (unsheared)

TALL

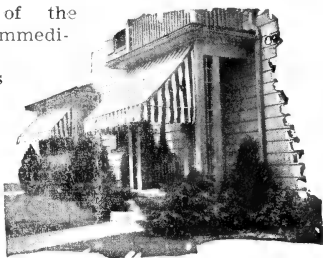
Balsam
Hemlock
Pine

Spruce
**SCREEN &
WINDBREAK**
Pines
Spruce

DANIELS EVERGREEN PRICES

ARBOR VITAE	12-15"	15-18"	18-24"	24-30"	30-36"	3-4'	4-5'	5-6'	6-7'	7-8'
American	-----	-----	-----	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$9.50	13.00
Globe	-----	-----	3.00	4.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pyramidal	-----	-----	-----	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	-----
Siberian	-----	-----	4.00	6.00	7.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
FIRS										
Balsam	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	-----
Concolor	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5.00	6.50	10.00	-----	-----
Douglas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	-----
HEMLOCK										
Canadian	-----	-----	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
JUNIPER										
Andorra	-----	-----	3.25	4.00	5.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canadian	-----	-----	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canadian, Golden	-----	-----	4.00	5.00	6.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Horizontalis	-----	-----	3.25	4.00	5.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pfitzers	-----	\$2.50	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.50	7.50	-----	-----	-----
Ped Cedar	-----	-----	-----	2.50	3.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.00	15.00
Savins	-----	\$2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	7.50	-----	-----	-----
Scopolorum	-----	-----	-----	5.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	-----	-----	-----
PINE										
Austrian	-----	-----	-----	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	-----
Montana	-----	\$2.75	3.25	4.00	5.50	7.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mugho	-----	\$2.75	3.25	4.00	5.50	7.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ponderosa	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.50	-----	10.00	12.50	-----
Scotch	-----	-----	-----	3.50	4.50	7.00	9.50	-----	-----	-----
White	-----	-----	1.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.50	12.00	-----
SPRUCE										
Black Hills	-----	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.25	6.00	8.50	10.00	14.00	16.00
Colo. Blue	-----	2.50	3.00	5.50	7.00	(see below)	16.50	22.50	30.00	-----
Colo. Green	-----	-----	2.50	4.00	5.00	(see below)	14.00	18.00	25.00	-----
Norway	-----	-----	1.00	2.50	3.25	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.50
Colo. Blue 3-3 1/2'	\$8.00;	3 1/2'-4'	\$9.00;	4-4 1/2'	\$11.00;	4 1/2'-5'	\$14.00.			
Colo. Green 3-3 1/2'	\$6.00;	3 1/2'-4'	\$7.00;	4-4 1/2'	\$9.00;	4 1/2'-5'	\$12.00.			

Fresh out of the ground and immediate delivery make Daniels Evergreens Superior



Super-Low Prices On Evergreens

FOR MINIATURE "PINE TREE GROVES"

For fast growth no evergreens surpass the Scotch Pine and Norway Spruce. For scattered groups in a woods, or other outlying areas,—for a screen or wind-break,—for a setting for a fireplace or other relaxing spot they are unequalled.

Here's a thought. Where large size at the outset is not of primary importance, why not plant a number of little fellows. It's truly surprising how fast they will grow for you. In a relatively short time they will provide for you the sequestered, pine scented bower (with wind sighing through the tops and needles blanketing the ground) that you have longed for.

With this in mind we offer these attractive bargains. All trees are strong and vigorous,—have been transplanted two or more times and come to you carefully balled and burlapped, ready to move right into their period of fastest growth in their new "happy-home".

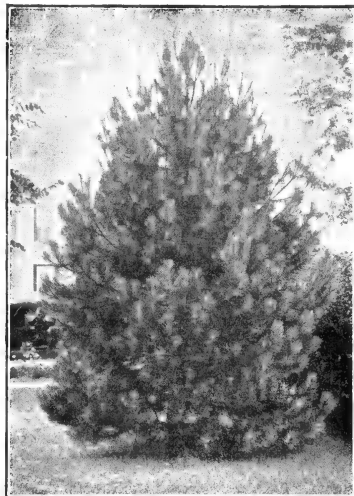
10 TREES (5 Scotch Pine and 5 Norway Spruce) 18 to 24" tall a \$12.50 value for ONLY \$8.50.

20 TREES (Same assortment) a \$25.00 value for ONLY \$14.75.

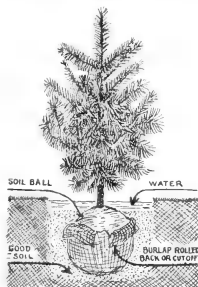
Large Size Evergreens

We have a large number of evergreens of different varieties in sizes much larger than those listed in the preceding page, and can furnish practically any size and type of tree.

We are especially fortunate in having a block of Colorado Blue, Colorado Green, and Black Hills Spruce and other evergreens ranging from 8 feet up in size. These are each outstanding individuals and will meet the needs of the most discriminating buyer for specimen lawn trees. Let us quote our very attractive low prices on these splendid trees.



How To Plant Evergreens



The hole for planting an evergreen should be at least one foot larger than the ball of earth and deep enough to allow placing the tree slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Place the tree in the hole, loosen and pull back the burlap covering and fill the hole three-quarters full of good soil. Firm it well. Fill once or twice with water and allow it to soak into the ground before putting on more soil. A slight basin or depression should be left to facilitate later waterings. Water evergreens freely throughout the summer. A mulch of straw or peat will prove highly beneficial.



HOW TO PRUNE EVERGREENS

The pruning and trimming of evergreens is simple, easy and vitally important to many kinds, if they are to look their best and serve their intended purposes.

All evergreens may be pruned and all may be improved by it BUT the right wood must be cut and the cutting must be done at the right time.

Evergreens fall into three groups, based on the time and method of cutting, as follows:

Group I—Junipers, Cedars and Arbovitae

May be cut at any time. Preferred time April to mid-August. Trim anywhere, preferably in younger wood. Use shears or hedge shears on compact "definitely formed" specimens and knife or hand shears on others.

Group II—The Pines

Pines (except in occasional cases where older wood must be taken out) are pruned only in late spring when the new shoots (or "candles") have made most of their growth, but before the needle "buds" along the sides of the new shoot have started to elongate. At this time the "candles" may be cut off at any desired length and new buds for the following season's growth will be formed at the cut end. Mughos may be kept symmetrically "in bounds" with this annual pruning.

Group III—Spruce, Fir, Yew, Hemlock

Preferred pruning consist of heading back one year shoots,—cutting to one of the lateral buds (along side of new shoot). If older wood must be removed, cut back to another shoot or branch. Best time is late in dormant period, as in March or April.

No paint is needed on ordinary evergreen pruning wounds.

If "leaders" are broken or fail to develop, bend the nearest shoot into the position the leader should occupy and tie in place to a bamboo or similar light stick. After a month or two the brace may be removed.

Please feel free to call on us at any time regarding your pruning problems.

EVERGREEN SPECIALS

"SECONDS" THAT SHOULD COME FIRST IN YOUR CONSIDERATION

In growing evergreens by the thousands, as we do, there are always a considerable number of individuals which fail to develop into perfect trees. Such trees which have failed to attain the high standard of perfection demanded of "Daniels Specimen" grade we have classed as "seconds." They are not cripples nor culls—they are real bargains—while they last—at just half (or less than half) the price of perfect trees. Unexcelled for planting screens, groves or other group plantings. You can make your own selection from several hundred. BUT—come early as at these prices they will not last long.

Just Thoughts While Looking Out Of The Window On A Winter's Day—

Wish I'd planted last year—I'd be a whole year ahead now.

Wonder when the war will end! Should get my yard fixed up "P. D. Q." Then I'll have a place to relax, enjoy life and forget war worries,—or at least I'd have a comfortable place to worry in.

Quality in plants is "hidden". Guess I'll buy from Daniels—where quality and "growth results" seem to be a habit.

Wish my yard was larger. I'd like to do a little farming, but I'll tuck some rhubarb and a few bush fruits and maybe a fruit tree or two somewhere in the border.

The lawn sure needs a boost. Better see that it gets a good fertilizing this spring and then, if it's not really perfect, another late in August.

Five kinds of apples and plums on one tree—m-m-m-sounds a little fishy—but Daniels says it's O. K. Better order one now while they still have some unsold. Poor Uncle Ben got sent up for grafting—but the nurseryman couldn't grow trees like that unless he was a good grafter.

That snow on the evergreens sure is pretty. Better plant a few more so I'll see 'em out of every window.

Darn the tires—and now re-treads are restricted. Wonder if I can get any. Looks like we better enjoy playing in our

own back yard. Glad Daniels has six trucks with good tires so he can get here to fix us up now for the "duration".

Funny—everything I put into and onto the house started to depreciate at once,—but that landscape planting gets better and more valuable every year.

And queer how that budget's changed around. This year no new car payments—no tires—no electrical equipment—no fishing or hunting every week end! Why just a few of these "No-No's" that aren't in the budget this year will fix up the yard for the "duration" plus. And what an increase in valuation it will show in those few years.

Wonder what Daniels will do for tires (transportation) and men in another season or two? Better take his tip and do it now while it can be done and before costs go up.

That woods is sure slipping. The old Black Oaks just can't take it. Better plant one of those almost "give away" collections of shade trees on page 13 and start a good program of perpetuating my grove for posterity or my kids—or my old age—or something.

Funny Daniels' stock and labor charges are not much different than last year—most everything else is up. Can't last much longer though. I'd better do it now—let's see—Oh, yes! His phone number is Long Lake 174, or I can drop him a card to Long Lake and he'll be right in to see me.

Helpful Hints On Planting, Care And General Maintenance

Good nursery stock well grown and carefully handled is essential in establishing a planting, but good care is equally important. Careless planting and inadequate maintenance is an all too frequent cause of death or weak growth in nursery stock.

PLANTING:

Most nursery stock can be planted either spring or fall with equal success. Fall planting of evergreens starts in early August and continues until freeze-up, but the fall planting of shrubbery and other deciduous stock does not usually start until early October. Bare roots of plants must be protected at all times from undue exposure to sun and wind, as even a small amount of "drying out" will definitely impair the chances of the plant making a satisfactory growth. The hole for planting should be larger than the spread of the roots and only the best black top soil should be used around the roots. It is safest not to use any manure in the hole, although pulverized peat mixed with the soil may be highly beneficial. The roots should be well spread, the soil worked carefully around them (avoiding air pockets) and then well firmed by tramping or by water packing with a running hose.

PRUNING (at planting):

Evergreens require no pruning at the time of planting but practically all other nursery stock should be heavily pruned at that time. When moved "bare root" a large part of the root system is of necessity lost or destroyed and it is to compensate for this loss that the top is cut back. Approximately 50 per cent of the bud bearing wood should be removed in most shrubs and shade trees. This should be accomplished both by heading back and thinning out. In some plants such as roses, hydrangeas, certain vines and other plants, very severe pruning back should be practiced.

WATERING:

The hose, with nozzle detached, should be allowed to run at the base of the plant, thoroughly saturating the ground around the plant. It is a good idea after one watering has been given to repeat the operation again. In spring planting there should be another soaking of the ground after two or three days and then once a week until the plants make a sat-

isfactory growth, unless ample rainfall takes care of the watering for us. In new plantings especially, but also in older plantings weekly soaking of the ground is desirable in periods of sparse rainfall or extreme heat. Fall planted nursery stock should be watered the same as in the spring. As fall draws to a close and freeze-up time approaches weekly saturations of the soil are desirable so that the plants will go into the winter with the ground around them in moist condition. It is wise to practice this in even old established plantings in any fall when there is not abundant rainfall shortly before the ground freezes.

CULTIVATION:

All growing plants thrive best when the surface soil around them is kept loose and mellow from frequent hoeings and cultivations. No farmer would consider planting a crop and then not cultivating the ground around it. The factors that make this important to the farmer and his crops are just as important for the home owner and his plants. This cultivation should be kept up until fall. In the hot dry weather of mid-summer, cultivation labor may be avoided by mulching the ground with lawn clippings, peat or other suitable materials. If mulch is used it should be spaded into the ground the first thing in the spring.

FERTILIZERS:

In addition to good cultivation and watering, judicious fertilizing will do much to stimulate the growth of all plants. Any good, all around, well balanced garden fertilizer is satisfactory for most plants. Greater care should be used in the fertilizing of perennials and evergreens than any other plants. However, if the instructions given by the manufacturer

are followed carefully their use should be safe.

PEST CONTROL:

Unfortunately most plants are subject to attack from some insects or diseases at one time or another. Fortunately, though, most of them can be controlled easily by the use of simple home methods. If the right control measures are used. (On pages 11, 20 and 23 of this little booklet will be found many suggestions helpful to the home gardener in meeting these problems.)

WINTER PROTECTION:

With the exception of tender roses and perennials little thought need be given to winter protection of the ornamental varieties we list in this booklet. Rabbits and mice constitute the most common winter hazards. Suggestions for their control will be found on page 11. Perennial beds should be protected for winter by covering with marsh hay or similar non-packing mulch material late in the fall, just before the ground freezes deeply. This should be removed in the spring when danger of severe freezing is past.

SUBSEQUENT CARE:

Careful following of the suggestions made above should result in a truly beautiful and enjoyable home grounds. One other matter is however very important the manner of pruning. Suggestions regarding the correct pruning of Shrubs will be found on page 6. Roses on page 7. Evergreens on page 18 and Fruit on pages 20 and 25. No planting can be at its best if neglected, but if given a small amount of intelligent care any planting should furnish continuous and delightful sources of beauty and contribute much to ones health and enjoyment of life.

WANT A NICE LAWN?

The lawn is the most extensive part of any home grounds. It is the canvas on which the rest of the landscape picture is painted. It should be good. The foundation of the lawn is good soil. There should be a considerable layer of rich black soil for root development and under this a layer of moisture retaining clay. New lawns may be established either by planting seed or by sodding. Where there are not steep slopes, and where quick use of the lawn is not a major consideration we recommend the use of seed in establishing a lawn.

The ground should be leveled perfectly and raked to a loose, friable condition on top. Only the best available pure seed mixture should be used. Daniels lawn mixtures have been building outstanding lawns for many years. We know of no finer lawn seed, and if it were possible to produce a better one we would do it. Our mixtures are correctly proportioned,

the seed is the purest, cleanest, heaviest and highest germinating available. For shady locations a different mixture is used than for sunny spots. After planting and rolling, the ground should be watered with a fine spray and from then until the seedlings are thoroughly established, the ground should be constantly moist.

Sufficient moisture will make the soil black in appearance. If it turns gray, there is not enough moisture and some of the delicate seedling roots from newly germinated seeds are sure to be dried out and killed. To do this correctly sometimes takes rather continuous and always intelligent attention. The most critical period is the first week or ten days, until the nurse crop becomes established, but great care should be exercised for the first month.

Sod requires much less careful attention but, it is imperative that, for the first few days, the sod be kept constant-

ly moist, not only on the top, but all the way through. The first few days are the most critical in establishing a sod lawn. A few hours of drying out in the hot sun may damage newly laid sod irreparably.

After a lawn is established, good care is essential if an outstanding turf is desired. It should be fertilized once or twice a year—first in early spring and again in late summer. After more than 20 years of lawn building and maintenance, we feel that the one outstanding satisfactory lawn fertilizer is Milorganite. We'll be glad to give you "the dope" on Milorganite and its use of both the material and its application if desired. Spring top dressing with rich screened dirt is often effective too. Clippings should be left where practical and watering (thorough soaking) should be given as necessary in hot dry weather.



Helpful Hints For The Fruit Grower

FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS we have ourselves been fruit growers—with from 20 to 30 acres in fruit crops. With this first hand understanding of the fruit growers needs and problems it is only natural that we have long enjoyed a reputation for furnishing "truly better" fruit plants.

For foundation stock that will build a dividend paying fruit planting, plant Daniels Fruit Plants.

Plant Now For Orchard Profits

The thinking man will plant apples now,—for there has been a marked decrease in apple trees both young and bearing age in recent years.

Professor W. H. Alderman of the University of Minnesota in a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture says, "There has been a rapid and consistent decrease in the number of bearing apple trees in the United States in the period since 1910. The decrease amounted to 23 per cent between 1920 and 1930, and 41 per cent between 1910 and 1930. Trees are not being planted fast enough to replace the old orchards that are going out. This is especially true in Minnesota where the ratio of bearing trees to young trees is five to one."

These figures above show trends in apple orchard planting and acreage up to 1930. What has happened since is now history. We have all seen the toll that drouth, heat and cold have taken in our older orchards. It is common prediction that over 50 per cent (many say 75 per cent) of the apple trees in central, western and northern Minnesota that were bearing in 1930 will be "out of the picture" in another four or five years. New

plantings have been few.

Fortunate in one way is this "weeding" process of nature, as most of the older orchards were comprised largely of rather inferior and undesirable varieties. Fortunate, too, is the planter of today, for he has available varieties so vastly superior to most of the older sorts that they have changed the whole outlook for orcharding in the middle west.

The man who gives a thought to **Tomorrow's Orchard**, and then acts, will be planting an investment that will be a constantly increasing source of satisfaction and income for years.

DANNY SAYS:—



Bumper crops of large luscious tree fruits don't just happen. They are the result of proper care in pruning, spraying, fertilizing, and ground culture of the **right trees**. "**Right trees**" mean the best varieties, propagated and grown to endure severe Northern climates and dug, handled and packed to reach you in perfect condition. Daniels trees are "**RIGHT TREES**" in every respect—you'll like them!

Orchard Culture

Fruit trees should be planted in the spring excepting on city lots where they are moderately protected and where ample water can be given, in which case fall planting is entirely satisfactory. Trees should be set about two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row and roots should be well spread with only good black top soil coming in contact with them. After firming well, leave a small basin with loose soil on the top. The newly set trees should be pruned to produce a good branching "scaffold" with the permanent limbs as far apart as possible up and down and as evenly spaced as possible around the trunk.

They should be well cultivated the first year until the latter part of July. If in lawns or other areas where real cultivation is not practical keep an ever increasing area around the trees spaded up and cultivated by hand. After the trees reach bearing age apples and pears may be left in sod but plums and cherries do best if cultivated. Where cultivation is not practical in plums and cherries and as a supplement to sod cultivation in apples and pears, mulching may be practiced. Hay, lawn clippings, leaves, strawy manure, or any similar material may be used to form this mulch. In the fall apples and pears should be protected against mice and rabbits. (see page 11)

Subsequent to the first year trees should be pruned annually in the dormant period, thinning out crowding or crossing branches, heading back moderately any exceptionally strong

MATERIALS FOR SPRAYING MINNESOTA APPLES

1. ARSENATE OF LEAD AND LIME SULPHUR SPRAY

Water	50 gals.—1 gal.
Arsenate of lead, powdered	1½ lbs.—3 tsp.
Lime Sulphur, commercial liq.	5 qts.—12sp.
or Lime Sulphur, commercial dry	5 lbs.—4 tsp.

Use heaping teaspoonfuls

2. NICOTINE SULPHATE SPRAY

Nicotine Sulphate 40 per cent	50 gals.—1 gal.
Soap—any kind	½ pt.—1¼ tsp.

General notes: Spraying should be done under high pressure. Two hundred pounds or more is better than low pressure. Cover every tree and plant thoroughly, and above all, be sure to do the spraying at the proper time, as a delay of a few days will impair its effectiveness.

SPRAYS FOR APPLES AND PEARS

First Spray: (Pre-pink) When one-half to one inch of the first leaves are visible, use No. 1, omitting lead arsenate.

Second Spray: When the first flower buds show pink; use No. 1.

Third Spray: As soon as most of the petals have dropped, use No. 1.

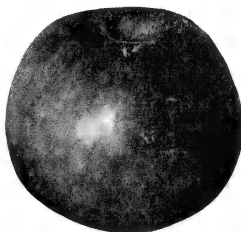
Fourth Spray: Two to three weeks after the third, use No. 1.
Later Sprays: If codling moth, apple maggot or scab are severe, one or two later applications may be necessary, about July 20, and for later varieties, August 10, use No. 1.

NOTES

Scale Insects and Eggs of Plant Lice: Spray with liquid lime-sulphur, one part to seven parts water, or powdered lime-sulphur, 20 pounds to 50 gallons of water, before buds open.

Plant Lice: If lice are noticed on apples, plums, or other plants in early spring, just as the buds are bursting, spray with nicotine sulphate No. 2. Follow with same material later if plant lice appear. The nicotine sulphate, without soap, may be added to the regular spray No. 1.

growing one year wood and opening up the tree to admit ample sunlight and air circulation. All suckers and water sprouts should be removed. Pruning wounds or mechanical injuries of over ¾" in diameter should be protected by painting with white lead and oil, or any good outside building paint or "tree" paint. Wounds smaller than this, ordinarily heal over before wood rot infection can take place. All cuts should be smooth, clean and as close as possible to the main branch or trunk from which the branch being removed originates.



DANIELS HARDY APPLES

PLANT NOW FOR ORCHARD PROFITS

Apples—famed for health giving qualities—dear to the hearts of all who as youngsters have grown up with fruiting apple trees in their "play realm," beautiful as ornamental trees, productive of delicious food of high economic value, endeared to the housewife because of the various culinary adaptations, hardy and easy to grow! It is easy to see why the apple is the favorite and most widely planted of all fruit trees.

APPLE PRICES

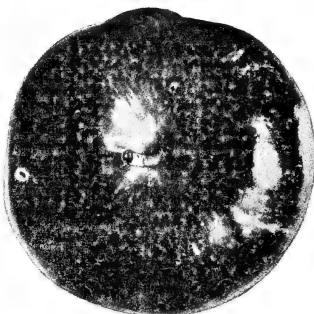
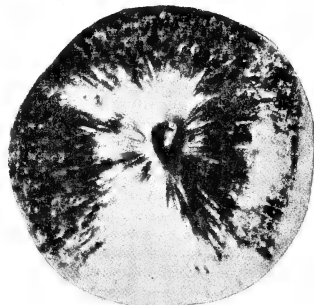
Standard, 4-5 ft	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Large, 5-6 ft .....	.75	6.50	57.50
Extra Large, 5-7 ft	1.00	9.00	75.00

STANDARD APPLES

- BEACON** (Minn. No. 423): Season — between Duchess and Wealthy. Keeps a month or more after picking. Beautiful red, firm, juicy. No better early fall apple. Tops the market.
- RED DELICIOUS**: Season — Winter. Quality of the highest. Hardy South and Southeastern Minn. Delicious is truly delicious.
- DANIELS RED DUCHESS**: Season — Summer and Fall. Far preferable to the ordinary Duchess. Colors like a Wealthy. Bears very young.
- HARALSON** (Minn. No. 90): Season — Winter. Considered the best of the truly hardy winter apples for Minnesota. Good quality. Early and heavy bearer. Won't blow off.
- HIBERNAL**: Season — Early Fall. Hardest of the apples. Regular bearer. Especially valuable as a top-working stock.
- McINTOSH**: Season—Fall. We consider this the finest quality apple grown. Bright red, crisp white flesh. Aromatic.
- NORTHWEST GREENING**: Season —Winter. The best green winter keeper. (Unexcelled for pies and baking.) Should keep 'till spring.
- PATTEN GREENING**: Season — Fall. A favorite cooking apple for fall use. Very hardy. A heavy and regular bearer.
- PRAIRIE SPY** (Minn. No. 1007): Season — Winter. Considered the best quality hardy red winter apple for Minnesota. Large. Good color.
- WEALTHY**: Season — Fall. Red, Crisp, Tart, Juicy. Minnesota's most famous and favorite fall apple.

THE CRABS

- DOLGO**: Season — Early Fall. Brilliant crimson fruit in large clusters. Shapely tree. The finest jelly apple. Bears extremely young. A strikingly beautiful tree as an ornamental.
- VIRGINIA**:—Season Fall. A favorite of the "old timers". Extremely hardy. Fine for top-working onto.
- WHITNEY**: Season—Early Fall. Sweet, juicy, eating crab. Upright grower. Pickles well while firm.



Above: Ordinary Duchess
Below: Daniels Red Duchess

This photo reproduced from the Journal Series Paper No. 89, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, shows the marked contrast between the even dark color of the DANIELS RED DUCHESS and the streaked and spotted red and green of the ordinary variety.

Daniels Vest Pocket Apple Orchard

How often has the city home owner sighed for three or more varieties of apples when there was room for only one tree in his yard. To meet their needs we have developed Daniels Vest Pocket Orchard apple trees. By means of a painstaking process of grafting, we have developed trees which will bear 3, 4, 5 and even 6 different varieties on the one tree. Each variety is as perfect as if it had grown on a normal tree. We have used only the best varieties as Wealthy, Haralson, Dolgo, Daniels Red Duchess, McIntosh and Erickson. Aside from its utilitarian value, you will get more "bang" out of one of these trees, bearing several varieties of fruit at once, than out of any other plant on your grounds. ORDER EARLY.

3 Variety trees \$3.00 each.

4 Variety trees \$4.00 each.

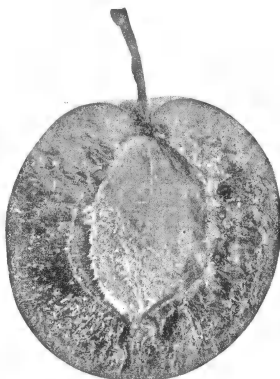
5 Variety trees \$5.00 each.



DANNY SAYS:

"GONE WITH THE WIND?" Not so for Haralson and Prairie Spy,

for they not only keep all winter but they won't blow off the tree at picking time.



Plums need to be pollinated with pollen from some other plum variety if they are to produce satisfactory crops. Whenever new plum trees are set out or established trees are not fruiting satisfactorily, be sure to plant a pollinizer plum near them.



Ember

DANIELS VEST POCKET PLUM ORCHARD

We are glad to be able to offer this year for the first time a combination top-worked plum tree which bears five different varieties of high quality plums. One of these is a pollinizer so that the all important matter of cross pollination is taken care of by the tree itself.

Many are owners of city lots who would like to have plums but do not have room for more than one tree. Our Vest Pocket Orchard not only solves the problem for the home owner but also provides for him a long season of fruit. Production starts with the early varieties and carries through several weeks of mid-season and late ones.

Our supply of these splendid trees is very limited this year so please place your order early to avoid disappointment.

5 varieties trees \$5.00 each.

Daniels Quality Plums

A few years ago—yes, very few—no one dreamed that fruits like these could be grown except on the Pacific Coast. But now, thanks to clever plant wizards of our State Fruit Breeding Farm, these tested and proven plums are being grown successfully throughout the entire middle west, and any of us can enjoy the pleasure of stepping into our own yard or orchard to pick our fill of these luscious plums of such intriguing flavor—right off the tree—bursting full of juice, vitamins, and pep

PLUM PRICES	1	10	100
Standard, 4-5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
Large, 5-6 ft. ....	.75	6.50	57.50
Ex. large bearing age, 5-7 ft.	1.00	9.00	75.00

THE NEW MINNESOTA PLUMS

Arranged in Order of Fruiting Season

UNDERWOOD—The earliest and one of the best of them all. Large, rich red skin and firm juicy golden flesh.

TONKA—Mid-season. Round, firm, bright red, free stone. A heavy producer.

RED WING—Mid-season. Large, red, peach-like flesh. Free Stone. Delightful peach quality.

SUPERIOR—Mid-season. Largest of Minnesota varieties. In flavor, good red color, texture, size and productivity it has proven itself worthy of its name,—Superior.

EMBER—Mid-season, to late. The longest keeper of them all. Skin yellowish with attractive red bluish, high quality and heavy bearer. One of the best.

MONITOR—Late mid-season. Exceedingly large, productive and of high quality. One of the most dependable bearers.

ELLIOT—Late. Large, attractive bright red. Good quality. Free stone. Heavy regular bearer.

THE POLLINIZER PLUMS

A Necessity In Every Orchard

DE SOTO—One of the most dependable of the old American plums. Early. Tree a moderate grower, bears profusely and hardy in the far North.

TOKA—One of the most popular of the South Dakota introductions. Early, prolific and vigorous grower. Fruit of large size and splendid quality.



Superior

DANNY SAYS:



Crazy? No just **PLUM** crazy— and anyone who grows these luscious big Minnesota plums is crazy about plums, too.

Daniels Hardy Cherries

You don't need an orchard to grow cherries, for the small size, attractive form, foliage and color of these trees make them valuable assets to any ornamental border.

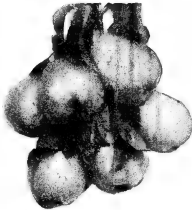
The splendid cherries we list on this page have adequately proven their desirability both from the home garden or market point of view. With an assortment of these one can have the finest of cherries for eating and for canning.

CHERRY PRICES		1	10
Second size	\$0.50		\$4.50
First size .....	.75		6.50
Bearing Age	1.00		9.00

NICOLLET—Best sour cherry type for Minnesota. Best for sauce and preserves. Beautiful red color, small pit and crisp succulent flesh.

OKA—A tremendous yielder of fruits fully 1" in diameter. Meat and juice deep purple. Wonderfully sweet. Best of all purple fleshed cherries.

ZUMBRA—The closest approach to the sweet cherry type for Minnesota. Fruits purplish-black with green flesh. Truly delicious when fully tree ripened.



Pears are no longer an experiment in Minnesota and adjacent territory. The varieties we list have proven their suitability to this climate with many years of successful production. You can now grow in your own home orchard good quality pears in sufficient quantities for any family's eating and canning needs. If you are not growing them you are missing something worth while!

PEAR PRICES		1	10
Medium Size (3-4 ft.) .....	.75		6.50
Large (4-5 ft.)	1.00		9.00

BANTAM(Minn. No. 3.)—The most recently named pear introduced by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. In size, as indicated by its name, the fruit is small, similar to the famous Seckel pear. Its heavy production makes it "bushel up" as well as the larger fruited varieties. The quality is excellent for dessert purposes. Especially good for cooking and unsurpassed for pickling.

PARKER—Introduced by the State Fruit Breeding Farm. The fruit is medium to large; flesh tender and of good quality.

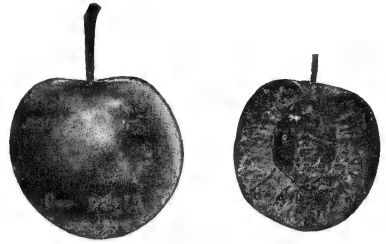
MENDEL—For 35 years Mendel has withstood the rigors of our northern climate without injury or fire blight. It is a very productive variety. The fruit is large and hangs well to the tree. Is of first quality, sweet and juicy, and keeps well through the Fall.

"Bearing Age" Plum & Cherry

EXTRA LARGE TREES READY TO BEAR FRUIT

For Those Who Want Quickest Results

Many of you have asked us at some time or other for extra large trees that will bear fruit in the shortest possible time. To supply your wants we have grown a block of fine, two-year-old trees. Some of these have already blossomed in the nursery row, most of them have fruit buds now and should bear some fruit this summer. Without exception they should produce fruit next year. If you want the largest, finest trees available, big roots and heavy tops that will be the envy of the neighborhood and that will bear for you almost immediately, order DANIELS EXTRA LARGE, BEARING AGE TREES



COMPASS—Cherries need Pollinizers the same as the plums and Compass is the one best pollinizer for other varieties. While Compass is not the equal of the other three cherries in quality, it is very popular with some for canning, and because of its ability as a pollinizer should be included in all cherry plantings.

Daniels Hardy Pears

Pest Control

Healthy foliage and sound, clean fruits can be secured only by following a thorough and carefully applied spray program wherever the common orchard pests are present. Wherever such treatment is necessary we suggest the following program, recommended by the University of Minnesota.

SPRAYS FOR PLUMS AND CHERRIES

First Spray: Just before blossoms open, use No. 1. (See Page 20)

Second Spray: Just after petals fall, use No. 1.

Third Spray: When plums are the size of small peas, use No. 1.

Fourth Spray: When fruit starts to color, use No.1.



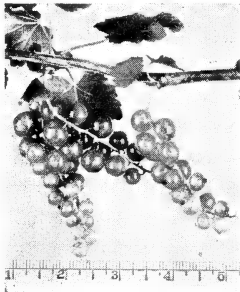
Beta

THE HARDY GRAPES

This group of hardy fruits require no winter protection and can be grown on a trellis, arbors or building with the same degree of safety as can the wild grapes.

BETA is about half way between the Concord and the wild grape in both size and quality and is a very heavy producer. A great favorite for jellies and wines.

ALPHA is similar to Beta in hardiness, appearance, size and manner of growth but is generally considered to surpass it in quality. We recommend it as preferable to Beta for general plantings.

**RED LAKE**

RED LAKE PRICES—1 year each 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.00; 100 for \$15.00; 2 year each 35c; 5 for 1.40; 12 for 2.75; 100 for 20.00; 3 year each 45c; 5 for 1.80; 12 for 3.50; 100 for 25.00



Como Gooseberry

Daniels Quality Grapes

Fresh, ripe, juicy grapes; vine ripened and melting in the mouth; beautifully colored twangy jelly; pure grape juices with the zip and zest that only grape juices may have. This may all be yours if you will but plant a few grape vines.

GRAPE PRICES

	1	5	12	25
Alpha — 2 yr. ....	.30	1.35	3.00	5.50
Beta — 2 yr. ....	.25	1.10	2.50	4.50
Concord — 2 yr. ....	.25	1.10	2.50	4.50
Delaware — 2 yr. ....	.35	1.55	3.50	6.00
Niagara — 2 yr. ....	.35	1.55	3.50	6.00

1 year grapes. — 25% less

THE DESSERT GRAPES

For crop insurance these varieties should be given some winter protection. They should be laid down and covered with soil.

CONCORD—The most popular and widely grown of the blue table grapes. It is the standard of comparison for all other varieties.

DELAWARE—The finest Red grape. Although small in size it is unequalled in sweetness and spiciness.

NIAGARA—America's leading green grape. Very large and highly productive. Probably the finest of all the green or white grapes.

Red Lake Currant**Minnesota No. 24**

This splendid currant is another triumph for the great Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. University authorities and growers throughout the country agree that this is the finest red currant yet introduced. Wherever it has been tried it has met with instant favor,—rapidly superseding older varieties in both home and commercial plantings. It is commonly said that Red Lake will be the most profitable of all small fruit crops for Minnesota. Large commercial plantings are already being made from the middle-west on east into New York.

The berries are unusually large, with exceptionally long bunches, well filled out to the tip. They are so long that currant picking becomes not only easy, but a pleasure. The bushes are vigorous and very productive. Professor W. H. Alderman states that he believes it is the largest fruited and highest yielding currant in Minnesota.

Ripens early mid-season and holds on the bush for a long time without "shelling" or shriveling so it can be marketed when prices are highest. Always brings top prices. We consider it the most profitable, not only of all currants, but of all small fruits as well.

Supplies of this wonderful currant are limited so we urge early ordering.

"CURRANT EVENTS"

The big current event in currants is the success of RED LAKE. It's the finest, all-around currant there is for either home or market growing.

DANIELS QUALITY GOOSEBERRIES

JUMBO—(The New Big Gooseberry)—And BIG is right! Frequently the berries are the size of a silver quarter or larger. The berries are of good quality and ripen green. Vigorous grower and productive. For a real gooseberry thrill plant Daniels new Jumbo. We offer this year a limited number of strong 1 year plants. 50c each; \$5.00 for 12; \$9.00 25.

COMO—A vigorous and productive plant. The large fruit is of good quality and ripens green. Moderately thorny.—35c each; \$3.50 for 12; \$6.50 for 25.

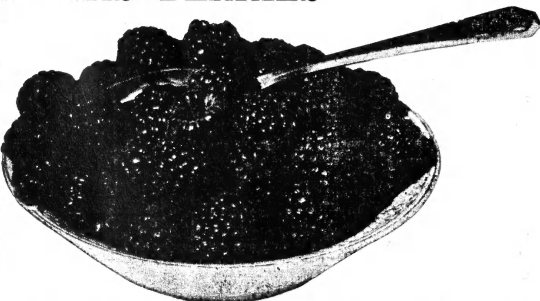
CARRIE—Prior to the advent of Como and Jumbo, Carrie was the most widely grown gooseberry. A prolific yielder of good sized berries which ripen red. Sometimes called the thornless gooseberry, because the prickles are lost from the wood after the first year.—25c each; \$2.50 for 12; \$4.50 for 25.

DANIELS CERTIFIED RASPBERRIES

Minnesota grown raspberry plants are conceded the country over to be the acme in raspberry plants.

For over twenty years we have been growing a superior grade of raspberry plant here in Minnesota. We were pioneers in introducing to our retail trade both Chief and Latham—two varieties which are outstanding throughout the country as leaders in their respective classes—the early and the late.

We have this year a very fine stock of both Latham and Chief with well matured canes and very strong roots—double inspected and certified by our State Department of Agriculture to be free from disease. The thoughtful planter will not be satisfied with plants of any less quality than the splendid, well grown, honestly graded and carefully handled raspberry plants which we offer this spring.



DANNY SAYS:



Don't plant rubbish! Put it where it belongs. There is a place for everything and everything should be in its place. Put Daniels Certified Mosaic Free Raspberries in your garden soil and throw diseased plants in the rubbish can.

	12	25	100	1000
Prices on Latham & Chief				
Planters Grade	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.95	\$15.00
No. 1	.75	.90	2.75	22.50
Extra Select	1.00	1.75	4.15	29.50

LATHAM — The Country's Greatest Late Red

This is the finest and most profitable of all late Red Raspberries. Because of its marked superiority it is replacing all other late varieties throughout the East as well as in the Middle West.

Latham is a strong grower with powerful, vigorous canes, well able to support its enormous loads of berries. It has proven hardy throughout the Northwest without winter protection. The berries are famous for their large size. Professor W. H. Alderman describes them as "frequently an inch in diameter."

CHIEF — The Country's Greatest Early Red

During the exceedingly trying weather during the past few seasons Chief has come through in better condition and held up better than any other commonly grown raspberry plant. It seems to be the ideal raspberry—the berry of unsurpassed merit for both the home and commercial grower. Because of its earliness it brings the highest prices on the market for the commercial grower, and for the home gardener brings the first and therefore the most prized berries for the table.

CUMBERLAND BLACK RASPBERRIES

Generally conceded to be the best of the "Black Caps." A vigorous grower and heavy yielder of large, juicy berries of the highest quality. Has stood the test of time. Most widely planted of all black raspberries. We offer strong two year transplants at \$1.25 for 12; \$2.00 for 25; \$5.00 for 100.

ANCIENT BRITON BLACKBERRY

The extreme popularity of this splendid blackberry is well deserved for it is not only the hardiest of the better blackberries but it is the best in quality. Plants are vigorous and very productive. Probably the best for home and commercial plantings in the North.

\$1.25 for 12; \$2.00 for 25; \$5.00 for 100.

How To Grow Small Fruits

STRAWBERRIES

The "narrow mat" row system of culture is generally best for strawberries. The plants are allowed to form a mat of runners not to exceed 18 to 24 inches in width, and runners which grow out beyond that should be cut off and treated as weeds.

Strawberries should be set only in the spring, preferably late April or early May. The soil should be rich, fertile and thoroughly worked. Plants should be set at exactly the same depth as they grew previously, i.e. with the ground line at the center of the crown. All blossoms should be removed from June bearing varieties the first year, and from everbearing varieties until about the 10th of July. The everbearers will then start fruiting in early August and continue until the frost stops them in late fall. As the first runners develop they should be spaced evenly and encouraged to root. A minimum spacing of from 5 in. to 6 in. between runner plants usually gives the best results. Strawberries should be thoroughly hoed and cultivated until late fall. Just before severe ground freezing occurs they should be covered for the winter with between two and three inches of marsh hay, straw or other coarse mulching material. In the spring this mulch should be adjusted just before the new growth starts in the crowns, leaving over the plants whatever mulch the new leaves can push through, and leaving the balance in the aisle until the end of the spring picking.

RASPBERRIES & BLACKBERRIES

These may be planted either spring or fall. Set the plants one to two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery row and prune the top to a stub, not over four or six inches above the ground. In fall planting the stub should be entirely covered with a mound of dirt. The plants should be kept thoroughly cultivated and weeded each year until the middle of August or the first of September. Fertilize moderately with well rotted barnyard manure or any good, complete garden fertilizer in early spring. Late fall application is perhaps preferable if barnyard manure is used.

Red Raspberries may be grown either in the hill or continuous row systems, while Black Raspberries and Blackberries should preferably be in a continuous row. In the hill system, the new shoots which come up from the ground each year are restricted to a small group around the original plant. A stake or other suitable support should be placed in the center of each hill and the canes tied securely to this before new growth starts each year. In the continuous row system the plants are confined to a narrow continuous row preferably supported by a series of single or double wires attached to a row of posts down the center.

These fruits are borne on the current year's lateral shoots which grow out from canes of the previous season's growth.

Each fall or spring before growth starts all the canes which fruited the preceding summer should be cut off at the ground line and burned. The remaining (one year old) canes should be "headed back"

to a height suitable to the supporting system (usually from 4 to 5 feet) and any weak or surplus canes should be cut off at the ground.

Each fall it is advisable to bend down Black Raspberries and Blackberries to the ground and cover them with soil for winter protection.

CURRENTS & GOOSEBERRIES

These may be planted either spring or fall. In fall planting mound dirt over the stems. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew in the nursery row. Prune to short stubs of a few inches each at planting time. They should be well hoed and cultivated until the middle of August. Fertilizing should be practiced the same as in Raspberries.

Two pests may require spraying. The currant worm, which eats the foliage in May and should be controlled by spraying with Arsenate of Lead; and the plant louse or aphid which sometimes works on the currants. Spray for these with Nicotine Sulphate. (See page 20 for strength of spray materials to be used.)

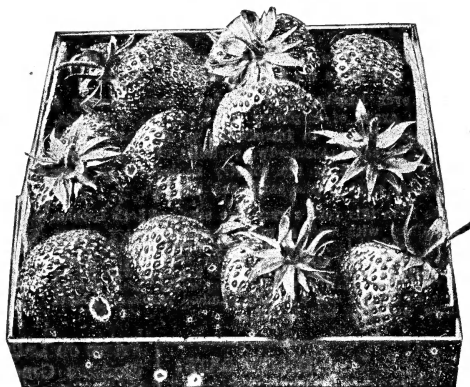
Pruning is especially important for these fruits. The best berries are produced on strong one year wood and short spurs of one, two and three years of age. All wood older than this should be removed at the base and only three or four strong basal shoots allowed to remain after each annual pruning. Strong one year wood should be cut back from one-fifth to one-third. If this pruning program is followed closely the fruit production will be greater, the berries larger, and the picking much easier than if they are allowed to grow in neglect.

Daniels Certified Strawberries

Sure to Grow—Sure to Bear

Daniels hardy, northern grown strawberry plants have been produced on especially selected and prepared soils to meet the needs of the planters here in the northwest. The most exacting care is exercised in every step of their growing, digging, handling and packing. When you buy Daniels plants you are buying strawberry satisfaction. Situated as we are, we can get plants to all parts of the northwest in perfect growing condition within a few hours from the time they are carefully dug from our large fields.

The commercial grower who is looking for big profits and the home gardener who wants a dependable supply of large, luscious, fresh berries are both assured of satisfaction when they use Daniels Hardy Plants.



DUNLAP (Junebearing) — Mid-season. The best of the June bearing varieties. After growing practically every variety of strawberry we have finally decided that the good old Dunlap beats them all for general purposes. It is dependable on all types of soil and under all conditions. It is consistently a heavy producer of fruit of good size and splendid quality both for dessert purposes and canning. We offer Dunlap this year in June bear-

ing varieties as the one best all around variety.

GEM—(Everbearing). A reliable regular bearer. Fruits large and deep red. One of the best. An excellent plant maker.

PROGRESSIVE—(Everbearing). One of the oldest and still one of the best. The fruits while small are delicious in quality and it is always a favorite with the home gardener who wants the best in quality

coupled with a plant which is vigorous and a good runner producer.

WAYZATA—(Everbearing). The largest and finest quality of all everbearers. Beautiful rich color both inside and out. Whether for home or market purposes Wayzata leaves little to be desired and is now commonly accepted as the finest thoroughly tested everbearing variety known.

STRAWBERRY PRICES

	25	100	1000	
DUNLAP (Junebearing) .....	.50	\$1.00	\$6.00	Add 10c
GEM (Everbearing) .....	.75	1.50	10.00	per 100
PROGRESSIVE (Everbearing) .....	.75	1.50	10.00	if to go
WAYZATA (Everbearing)	1.50	4.25	30.00	by mail

Mary Washington Asparagus

THE Government's Rustless Asparagus

THIS GIANT ASPARAGUS, the result of years and years of plant breeding work done by the United States Department of Agriculture, is everywhere admitted to be the finest asparagus grown. Mary Washington seems to be the ideal asparagus as it is rust-resistant and surpasses all other varieties in yield and quality. Its enormous tender shoots of vivid dark green retain their tenderness and do not branch until well above cutting height.



2 yr. plants, 12 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00

3 yr. plants, 12 for 75c; 25 for \$1.25; 100 for \$4.00

Two Famous Rhubarbs

FROM CANADA

MACDONALD—The finest of the large stalked, high quality red rhubarbs. Very productive, tender and succulent. The planter who wants a rhubarb of high quality, good red color and a heavy yielder of large stalks, will find nothing better than Macdonald.

RUBY—The stalks of this variety are a brighter, deeper red all the way through than Macdonald, but not as large in size. Where the heaviest yield is not of paramount importance we recommend Ruby. Both this variety and Macdonald are free from the usual rhubarb acidity.

RHUBARB PRICES	1	12	25
Strong Divisions .....	.30	\$3.00	\$5.00

Three Other Valuable Perennial Vegetables

CHIVES—Perennial "grass onion," whose spicy leaves make it popular in the kitchen garden. **15c each.**

HORSE RADISH—New Bohemia. One of the finest strains of Horseradish. Heavy crowns. **15c each**

MINT—Ever a favorite for flavoring jellies, sauce and beverages. **15c each.**

OF INTEREST TO OUR CUSTOMERS

OTHER VARIETIES—We are growing a large number of varieties both ornamental and fruit plants, that are not listed in this general catalog because our stock of them is not extensive. Please let us know if you are interested in any item we do not have listed here. We've probably got it!

LARGER SIZES—Also, we have many plants, especially evergreens and shade trees, in sizes larger than listed herewith. Those who are interested in larger specimens are invited to write us, or better yet—call and select the desired specimens yourself.

SELECT YOUR STOCK PERSONALLY—Our customers are invited, when they so desire, to come to our nursery and make personal selection of their stock.

FREE TWIN CITY DELIVERY—Deliveries are made free of charge in the Twin Cities and suburbs. We operate 9 trucks and business cars for your service.

STORAGE CELLARS—Our new, modern storage cellars enable us to keep deciduous stock in

the "pink" of dormant planting condition for the late spring and early summer planter.

PLANTING SERVICE—We invite those who wish to have their stock planted, to avail themselves of the services of our skilled horticulturists. We can furnish these expert workmen in the Twin City area at the following rates: Evergreens at 30 per cent of the cost of the stock, and other stock at 50 per cent of the cost of the stock. Arrangements can be made for this service anywhere in the Northwest. For the clients' protection our workmen are fully covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

DANIELS LIBERAL GUARANTEE—We use every precaution in growing and handling our nursery stock and deliver only plants of the highest possible quality. However, should any plants die before the October 1st following planting The Daniels Nursery agrees to replace such plants at one half the prices listed in this catalog. Prompt payment of accounts must be made in full or the above guarantee is void.

NOTE—Because of the rapidly changing conditions and the unpredictable future, the prices quoted herein are guaranteed only for spring 1942 and are subject to change without notice.

DANIELS PERENNIALS—Continued from page 10

PEONY (concluded)

- PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—7.5—Deep red. Mid-season.
- REINE HORTENSE—8.7— Apple blossom pink. Fragrant. Late
- SARA BERNHARDT—9.0— Apple blossom pink. Late.
- WALTER FAXON—9.3— Soft coral pink. Fragrant. Mid-season.
- KARL ROSENFELD—8.8— Rose Red. Late.

PHLOX

- DR. CHAS. MAYO—White. Crimson eye.
- B. COMPE. Tall Amarynth color. Very brilliant.
- ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—Light salmon-pink.
- ENCHANTRESS—Bright salmon pink.
- JULES SANDEAU—Large flowers. Fine pink.
- MILLE VON HOBOKEN—Bright pink, suffused with mauve.
- MISS JENKINS—Pure white.
- MRS. PERKINS—Pure white.
- RHINSTROM—Tall. Rose-pink.
- R. P. STRUTHERS—Salmon pink—scarlet eye.
- RHINELANDER—Salmon pink. Carmine eye.
- THOR—Salmon pink. Small red eye.
- VAN LASSBURG—Tall white. Mid-season.

—WIDAR—Medium height. Violet with white eye.

PHLOX SUBLATA

- AMOENA—A low species, native to dry hills and barrens. Flower pink.
- FAIRY—Pale blue with dwarf purple eye. A beautiful little rock plant.
- VIVID—Bright pink with fiery red eye. One of the finest creeping Phlox.
- POLEMONIUM—Richardsoni. 8 in. Fernlike foliage. Blue and White Flowers. June-July.
- PHYSOSTEGIA—False Dragon Head. 3 ft. Pink or White Flowers. July-August.
- PLATYCODON—Balloon Flower. 3 ft. Star Shaped flowers Blue and White. June to October.
- PYRETHRUM—roseum hybridum—Painted Daisy. 3 ft. Daisy like flowers in separate colors of Blood Red, Light pink, White and Pastel shades.
- PYETHRUM—Uliginosum—Fall Daisy. 5 ft. Large daisy flowers. August-September.
- RUBECKIA—Golden Glow. 5 ft. Double yellow dahlia like flowers. Oct.
- Newmanii. 5 ft. "Black Eyed Susan". Oct.
- Purpurea—Purple Cone Flower. 4 ft. Reddish purple flowers. July-Oct.

**FROM
THE DANIELS NURSERY
LONG LAKE, MINN.**

**Sec. 562 P. L. & R.
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Long Lake, Minn.**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

**BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases**

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